

FERROTYPES PENDANTS

DRAWER 12

7/23/2015

71.2009.085.05652

Medals and Medallions

Ferrottype Pendants

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Lincoln Campaign Badge Given to Iowa Man by Lincoln Himself *Des Moines Register* 2-12-1928 Soon After Being Nominated

In 1860 the late James Ledgerwood, father of Mrs. Anthony Stocker, was a pioneer merchant at Wilton, Ia. In the late summer of that year he had occasion to make what was then a long journey to Cincinnati to buy goods. Owing to the limited train service of that period he was obliged to stop over a day at Madison, Ind. Fortunately for Mr. Ledgerwood it happened that a great republican rally was held on the day of his arrival there. And the speaker was Lincoln himself, who had just been nominated for president at the Chicago convention. Mr. Ledgerwood had never seen the great Illinoisian and he hastened to improve the opportunity to hear him speak. Hurrying to the meeting place intent upon getting a good seat, he found himself among the early arrivals.

Presently a man whom he instantly recognized as Lincoln came in and greeted those standing about the entrance. Coming to Mr. Ledgerwood he shook hands cordially, at the same time remarking the absence of the Lincoln and Hamlin campaign badge from the lapel of the Iowan's coat.

Mr. Ledgerwood explained that he had just arrived from the west and hadn't had time to get one.

"Well, here wear mine," said Lincoln, removing the badge from his coat, and handing it the now thoroughly astonished, but equally delighted Iowan. Mr. Ledgerwood murmured his thanks and Lincoln passed on up the to the stage.

The recipient was afraid to wear the badge coming to him in this wholly unexpected way and took



care to preserve it following the campaign.

Thus it became a prized relic of the great war president and is now in possession of Mrs. Stocker.

The pin on the disc is of bronze and bears the name, "Abraham Lincoln," with the date 1860. In the center is a deguerotype of Lincoln as he was just before his election to the presidency. It will be observed that he is here as a great many smooth-shaven. A similar picture of Hamlin, the candidate for vice president appears on the back side.

The bit of cord shown in the reproduction herewith is part of the cord which Lincoln untied from his coat when he handed the badge to Mr. Ledgerwood.

Old Campaign Button.

In the Globe recently there were published pictures and a brief description of a campaign button used during the campaign of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for the land's two highest offices in 1860.

A. P. Curtis of Fitchburg saw the item and mailed to the Globe a similar button used by Lincoln's opponents, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. The brass buttons are identical except for the tintypes which they contain.

1922

Mr. Curtis received the Douglas-Johnson button from his father, who in turn received it from his father. Mr. Curtis doubts whether the coin-like campaign badge was used as a charm, and points out that the ribbon attached to the Johnson-Douglas button (which he says is the original ribbon) indicates that the brass buttons were suspended from the coat lapel buttonholes by means of the short ribbons.—Boston Globe.

RY 12, 1920.

DES MOINES
CAPITOL

Lincoln Medals Handed Down in Ellyson Family

When Daniel Ellyson stumped the east half of Iowa for Lincoln's presidential campaigns, 1860 and 1864, he was given three medals which are now in the possession of his son, G. D. Ellyson.

The latter, who is president of the Standard Chemical company, declares he values them beyond any price and will turn them over to the State Historical society when his own day grows dim.

Two of the medals picture Abraham Lincoln with his running mate, Hannibal Hamlin for vice president. The third is of Lincoln with beard. On the reverse side is Andrew Jackson, candidate for vice president in 1864.

At the conclusion of the 1860 campaign Daniel Ellyson moved his family from Cedar county to Des Moines. He was appointed deputy state auditor under J. W. Cattell, who was often called the "Lincoln of Iowa" because of his facial resemblance to the president.

Ellyson lived in the Black Walnut Cabin building, where the state house stands now, and it was there that G. D. Ellyson was born in 1862.

During the 1860 campaign the Historic Lincoln club of Iowa, the oldest political club west of Chicago, was formed on a store box at East Fifth and Locust streets by Dan Ellyson, J. W. Cattell and Isaac Brant.



LINCOLN BUTTON. The tintype in the button is a portrait of Lincoln, supposed to have been taken in 1860, after his election. From a photograph copyrighted 1924 by Robert B. Killgore.

N.Y. Herald Tribune 2-6-27

RICHMOND, MO., MISSOURIAN
 FEB. 14, 1929 F27

Campaign Badges of the Time of Lincoln.

Souvenirs of Lincoln.

Two campaign buttons were worn by Col. Moses M. Bane and his wife, Mrs. Marina Bane, during the second Lincoln campaign for the presidency.

A mourning badge was worn by Col. Bane (later known as General Bane) after the assassination of President Lincoln.

General Bane was a warm friend and admirer of Lincoln, and when the Civil War broke out, raised a company for the Union Army in Quincy and Payson, Ill. He was appointed Colonel of the company.

His wife went with him to the front, and when the Battle of Shiloh was fought, stood on a hill and watched the terrible conflict through field glasses. During the battle, the courier came dashing by on horse-back, calling to her as he passed, "The Colonel is down."

That night after the battle, she took her seventeen year old colored boy, and went to the battle field, searching in vain for her husband. Next day, she heard that some wounded soldiers had been carried on a gun-boat.

She got a permit to pass through the Confederate lines, and with the colored boy riding behind her, went down to the gun-boat. She found her husband on the operating table; his right arm was amputated at the shoulder.

He returned to his home at Quincy, Ill., as soon as he could be moved. When he was able, he studied law (he had been a surgeon) and held positions in government land offices until shortly before his death in Washington City.

The campaign buttons and mourning badge were kept as treasured souvenirs, and after the death of Mrs. Martha Bane, came into the possession of her young son, who in manhood was known as Dr. Harry Bane, and are now owned by his widow, Mrs. Frances R. Bane, Richmond, Mo.

The campaign badges are tintypes, strikingly different from the celluloid buttons so prevalent in the campaigns of recent years. The mourning badge is a photograph of Lincoln, mounted on a wide black ribbon, five inches long.

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO., NEW
FEB. 20, 1939 M13

A LINCOLN CAMPAIGN

BUTTON IS OWNED HERE

A button, showing a perfect likeness of Lincoln, that was worn by Jacob Leedy, then living in Huntington county, Indiana, is in the possession of Charles A. McCrum.

The button has been in the possession of the Leedy and McCrum families since the Civil War. Jacob Leedy was Alma McCrum's grandfather, and step-grandfather of the owner of the button.



LINCOLN'S VISAGE ON CAMPAIGN BUTTONS OF 1860
Howard C. Dickinson, scion of an old Detroit family, is proud of this campaign pendant of Abraham Lincoln, which was worn by supporters of the emancipation president in 1860, on black silk cord.

King 149
Foundation Collection

Detroit Times
Feb. 12, 1931.



—Photos by Times Staff Photographer.

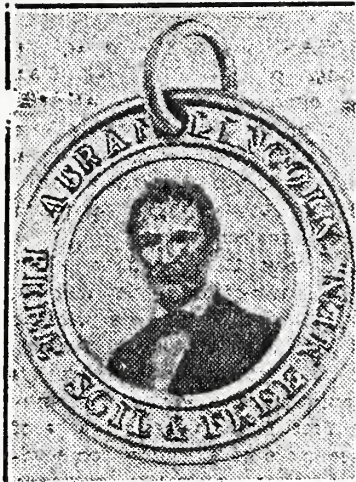
HOWARD C. DICKINSON

Dickenson is shown admiring the Lincoln campaign pendant which he found among the effects of his grandfather, Moses Field Dickinson, who came to Detroit in 1833, almost 100 years ago.

10-2-31

BOASTS SOUVENIR OF LINCOLN DAY

Essington Man Displays Election Campaign Button Showing "Abe" of 1860



Button used in Lincoln's 1860 presidential campaign, which Anthony Schmidt, 560 Saude avenue, Essington, received from his father

A presidential campaign button used by the supporters of Abraham Lincoln was proudly exhibited today by its owner, Anthony Schmidt, 560 Saude avenue, Essington.

The button is a circular piece of metal about one inch in diameter surrounding an old tintype of Lincoln. The picture of the Lincoln of 1860 shows him without a beard and the deep lines of care characteristic of later photographs.

Surrounding the picture are the words "Abram Lincoln—Free Soil and Free Men." On the reverse side of the medal is a picture of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, vice presidential candidate, and the remaining words of the campaign slogan, "Free speech."

The Lincoln memento was the property of Mr. Schmidt's father who obtained it during the famous campaign. It itself has had an eventful history, having been lost in the snow at one time and exposed for a year. Nevertheless, the pictures are in excellent condition.

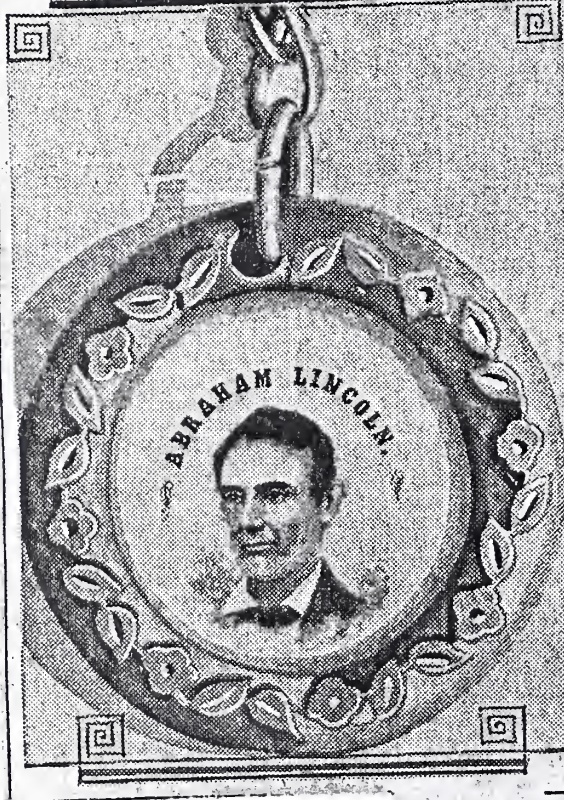
PHILADELPHIA

Le d g e r

1012131

Gen. 11

Watch Charm That Inspired Lincoln Possessed in S. L.



A watch charm, bearing tintypes of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, Republican vice presidential candidate in 1860, is believed to have played an important part in the heated campaign. Lincoln is quoted as saying the photo "made me into a man of human aspect and dignified bearing."

Tintype Believed First Campaign Button Used in U. S.

A tintype of Abraham Lincoln, distributed during his campaign for president, is believed to be the first campaign button used in American politics. The tintype is encased in a bronze watch charm, and on the other side is a similar portrait of Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican vice presidential candidate.

Robert L. Ripley, author of "Believe It or Not," quotes Lincoln as saying of the portrait: "It dispelled the opposition based on the rumors of my long, ungainly figure, large feet, clumsy hands and long, gaunt head, making me into a man of human aspect and dignified bearing."

One of the charms is possessed by T. C. Cornell, 433 Thirteenth East street. The tintype was made from a photograph taken February 17, 1860, before Lincoln's nomination, according to Mr. Ripley.

Not in circulation

LINCOLN IN BRONZE

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb.

About twenty years ago the President of the International Numismatic Association sent me a three inch Lincoln medallion which he valued at about \$300. He said that if he did not call for it, on his death it would become a permanent addition to my collection. This valued Lincoln souvenir was given to Mrs. Lincoln in 1866 and was made possible by the contributions of 40,000 residents of France each of whom donated two sous. Napoleon III would not allow it to be struck in France, and it was cast in Switzerland.

On one side is an excellent likeness of Mr. Lincoln around which is the inscription: "Dedie Par La Democratique Francaise A. Lincoln President Deux Fois Elu Des Etats-Unis."

On the reverse, Victory stands with anchor and wreath. Two freemen, one pointing to the American eagle, the other is placing a palm branch on the altar. The inscription is in French and it is dated, 1865.

It is the star item of my medallion collection that would cover a space of 13 inches by about 40 feet. It has never been on display.

Many More Left

Occasionally some one raves because Henry Ford moved the Postville court house to Dearborn. They seem not to know that there were 18 other county court houses in judicial circuits in which Lincoln appeared as well as such other named Illinoisans as David Davis, Stephen A. Douglas, Leonard Swett, Stephen T. Logan, Lawrence Welden, Lyman Trumbull, James Shields, Sidney Breese, O. H. Browning, Norman B. Judd, Samuel H. Treat, John T. Stuart, Ward H. Lamon and a hundred other of a little less distinction. It is a strange fact that Ford's acquisition attracts about as much attention as all the rest.

It would be a worthy undertaking of some historical society or civic organization in each of the cities of the 10th judicial circuit made especially famous by the frequent appearance of Lincoln,

would place a bronze tablet on the building if extant or on a huge boulder marking the site. The tablet could give a brief history, give list of men of state fame who had practiced there, and other interesting facts. Post cards of the marker would interest tourists.

Fred Morley Sends Lincoln Token

Campaigns were heated in Lincoln's day, and the voters of this great nation took an active part. A very rare token of Lincoln's campaign for president was presented to Lincoln Memorial University recently by Professor Fred Morley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The token is in the form of a small disc, supported by either a ribbon or chain, and to be worn about the neck. On one side of the disc is a picture of Abraham Lincoln, while on the opposite side is the likeness of Hamlin, who was Lincoln's Vice-president, when he was elected in 1860.

The Blue & Gray
Harrogate, Tenn
2/12/37

LOCAL WOMAN HAS '60 CAMPAIGN TOKEN

Memento Uncovered in Field by Plow

Mrs. Ralph Menges, of 326 West Maple avenue, has in her possession an interesting memento which is without doubt a campaign button or watch charm used in the presidential campaign of 1860.

It was recently uncovered by a plow in a field near Garrett, Ind. It is made of brass and is the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Inscribed on one side are the following words: "Abraham Lincoln 1860", and on the opposite side, "Hannibal Hamlin 1860".

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, were elected president and vice president, respectively, in the campaign of 1860.

Uncovered by plow Sept 1937

PHILA. MAN TO WEAR LINCOLN'S PIN TODAY

Phila. Inquirer 7/12/39

On the coat lapel of George L. Van Zandt today will be an antique pin once owned and worn by Abraham Lincoln himself.



This year, as every year, the 78-year-old resident of 6378 Columbia ave. will take down the little star-shaped pin, affix it to his lapel, and

wear it through the day in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator.

Van Zandt, whose middle name is Lincoln and who was born shortly after the rail-splitter took office, acquired the pin about 15 years ago. It is designed as a star, with seven points, each point being made of jet set in gold.

In the centre, covered by glass, is a small but excellent likeness of Lincoln.

The pin was presented by Lincoln to Mrs. John W. Forney, wife of Col. John W. Forney, owner and editor of the Philadelphia Press and powerful backer of Lincoln in 1860. Upon her death Mrs. Forney bequeathed the pin to a sister, who in turn left it to P. R. Shattuck, a friend of Van Zandt.

When Shattuck died 15 years ago he left the pin to Van Zandt with whom he had worked side by side in the department of inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad for years.

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PHILA. MAN HAS LINCOLN PIN
It Was Presented to Woman by
Great Emancipator

2/15/37 George L. Van Zandt, of 6378
Columbia av., observed Lincoln's
birthday yesterday as has been
his custom for many years, by
wearing in the lapel of his coat a
pin with Lincoln's photograph on it
which was once worn by the Great
Emancipator him-
self.



Shaped as a seven-pointed star,
the pin was presented to Lincoln dur-
ing his first campaign for the Presi-
dency in 1860. He was wearing it
later in Washington upon the oc-
casion of a visit by Mrs. John W.
Forney, wife of the owner and editor
of the Philadelphia Press. She ad-
mired the pin so much that Lincoln
presented it to her. It was handed
down through her to a sister who
gave it to a friend of Van Zandt's.
This friend willed it to him.



the week 4/14/42

CIVIL WAR candidates, Abraham Lincoln (above) seeking re-election as President on the Republican ticket, and his running mate for the vice-presidency, Andrew Johnson. These are copies of photographs of the men appearing on either side of the pendant, measuring one inch in diameter, passed out during the campaign of 1864. The pendant is the property of Mrs. Will N. Gartin of Greensburg.



4
Sproul Book Shop

627 Sproul Street

Chester, Pa.



9/25/40

Lincoln National Life Foundation.
Gort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: If interested, I can supply a medal
with photographs of A. Lincoln & H. Hamlin incased
dated 1860. almost 1 in. in diameter. the photographs
measure about $\frac{7}{16}$ inches. Fine condition.

This was probably used for election purposes

Price \$70.00 pp

Yours very truly
John Skelenc.

Medall

September 27, 1940

Mr. John Helene
Sproul Book Shop
627 Sproul St.
Chester, Pa.

My dear Mr. Helene:

Thank you for calling to our attention the little campaign button with the tintype photograph which you have. We already have about 35 or 40 of them and would not care to acquire others.

Very truly yours,

LAW:RS

Director

Granite City Ill
Nov, 20, 1941

The Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Upon advice of The Illinois
State Historian, I am writing you to
find out if a 1960 Lincoln medal
may be placed with the Lincoln
National Life Foundation permanently?

This medal belonged to
Mr King. I am writing you, at the
request of Mrs King. If you will
accept the medal she will send it
to you, with a news-paper clipping
telling how Mr King came into possession
of the medal.

Very Truly yours,
Mrs Floyd Stein
1723 Edison Ave
Granite City
Illinois

November 24, 1941

Mrs. Floyd Stein
1723 Edison Ave.
Granite City, Illinois

My dear Madam:

Thank you very much for offering to present us with
an 1860 Lincoln campaign medal.

I am sure we would be very glad indeed to have this
medal for our collection of medalic Lincolniana as we already
have about 500 different Lincoln medals.

I cannot promise you, however, that we can put a
card in the case designating where it came from because we do
not have room for such notations but we do make a very careful
record in our acquisition file and give full credit to those
who have contributed to our collection.

If you care to send the medal on as an outright gift
to the Foundation we would be happy indeed to receive it.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

never received Law.
5-7-42



By a Staff Photographer

Lincoln Campaign Pins Found

Rumaging through a Civil War army pay-roll chest which once belonged to his grandfather, Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, a Newton man, Gerald S. Howland, recently discovered two rare Lincoln campaign pins. The pins—one was actually a pendant with Lincoln's picture on one side and Andrew Johnson's on the other—were of brass and were the size of a 25-cent piece. The pictures are miniature tinctypes and bear the legend, "For President—1864" and "For Vice-President—1864."

Charles David Howland

Feb. 12 1972

LINCOLN. Celebrating the birth of Abraham Lincoln, we are proud to reproduce below a picture of him which we believe has never been published before. This new portrait has an interesting history:

. The picture was apparently made for a campaign badge. In a circular brass frame, it has a tintype of Lincoln on one side and a tintype of Hamlin, candidate for Vice-President in 1860, on the other. The badge was found in the personal papers of Capt.:



Charles Chapman, of Providence, R. I., who served in the Northern Army during the Civil War. The "Chapman Portrait," its owner believed, was made originally with the thought of using it in the 1860 Presidential campaign.

*Chicago Tribune
Show Week
5/1/43*

Pendants

65 East - Avenue
New Canada, Conn -
December 27th 1943

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Dear Mr. Warren: -

A month or
so ago I wrote you concerning
a tiny brass-rimmed ferrotype
of Lincoln that seemed to be a
"campaign pendant".

Before your reply came I learned
that Gen. Stoneman - of whom I have
a similar "button" was not at that
time even a candidate for any nom-
ination, altho he was later Governor
of California. Since this time I
have found another picture of Gen-
eral Pleasanton - also a true
Lincoln campaign pendant.

And best of all, the reason for
these tiny photographs has been
made clear.

In some old family possessions
I found two bracelets - not a pair -
of carved ivory disks. In one
bracelet two of the disks had been
colored red, & in both the disks
are connected with oblong blue
(dark) beads - red, white & blue -
The larger disks have indentations
for these little pictures. One bracelet
has, as I found it, a picture so
faded it cannot be seen and
another is filled with a similar
(to the others) ferrotype of General
Sheridan.

So, at the time, apparently, it
was "high style" to wear a red,
white & blue ivory bracelet, that
carried these tiny pictures of
Lincoln flanked by pictures
of either important - or popular -
Army men -

Truly

(Miss Edith) M. Bartow

December 31, 1943

Miss Edith M. Bartow
65 East Avenue
New Canaan, Conn.

My dear Madam:

Thank you for further intelligence about the little
ferrotypes in your possession. We are happy to have your letter
and will file it among our ferrotype information file.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL ADJUTANT
INDIANAPOLIS 6, IND.

May 25, 1944
055-2


Mr. Louis A. Warren,
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. Warren:

The attached drawing has been sent to us by Paul H. Ginther, New Holland, Illinois, accompanied by a letter in which he asks us to identify it. Mr. Ginther has said that he purchased a lapel button bearing this insignia, and the party from whom it was purchased said that it was worn by soldiers of the 84th or Lincoln Division. However, our records here do not bear out that statement.

I am enclosing 3¢ stamp which Mr. Ginther sent for the reply. If you are able to identify the insignia, it will be appreciated if you will let Mr. Ginther know.

Sincerely yours,


DONALD G. GLASCOFF,
National Adjutant

June 2, 1944

Mr. Paul H. Ginther
New Holland, Illinois

My dear Mr. Ginther:

We have received from Mr. Glascoff a request for some information about a lapel button bearing a profile of Abraham Lincoln.

We happen to have two copies somewhat different in our collection similar to yours although we do not have the history of either one except that they were worn by officers in the Lincoln Division of the World War. Just who were eligible to wear the buttons I do not know.

I am returning your drawing which is an exact replica of our two copies with the exception that on one of the profiles is a blue background and around the other a red background, but no combination of colors such as purple and orange which appears in yours.

We regret we cannot be of more assistance to you in positively identifying the button.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM
enc.

Director

CC: Donald G. Glascoff

June 2, 1944

Mr. Donald G. Glascoff,
National Adjutant
American Legion National Headquarters
Indianapolis, 6, Indiana

My dear Mr. Glascoff:

Enclosed you will please find a letter which I have just sent to Mr. Paul H. Ginther with respect to the Lincoln button.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM
enc.

Director



Oxford Ohio.
May 29-1944

Dear Dr. Warren -

Your letter of May 26th -
received. Thanks greatly for permitting
me to send on the Lincoln pin for
your valuation -

For as number of years I have
hunted items thru the countryside and
am a tooth & claw competitor, with
good friends on our local Faculty.

We hope you will share our
belief that this pin is not only rare
but unique -

Most Cordially -

Mrs. E. V. Chapin
115 N. Campus Ave.

June 2, 1944

Mrs. G. V. Chapin
115 N. Campus Avenue
Oxford, Ohio

My dear Mrs. Chapin:

The very unique little pin has arrived and we have been pleased have the opportunity of seeing it.

It is what we call a "ferrotype" copy of an original picture or lithograph which was made of Abraham Lincoln while speaking at Cooper Institute in New York. The photographer's name was Brady.

You will please find enclosed a copy of the original photograph which you will please receive with our compliments.

We have acquired a great many of the campaign and funeral badges classified in about the same group as your picture and I would say that our average price for these contemporary ferrotypes has been about \$5.00.

If your item was hand painted or in any way connected with an original study, of course, it would have some special value, but inasmuch as it is nothing more than a copy or photograph of the old ferrotype system, or as we call it the tin type, I cannot feel there is any special value associated with it.

We are returning the pin with this mail, registered, and we trust it may reach you safely.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

January 19, 1945

Mr. A. L. Young
Courier-Times
New Castle, Indiana

My dear Mr. Young:

The Lincoln badge you have obtained is apparently one that was worn during the campaign of 1864 or possibly at the time of Lincoln's funeral. The picture is very familiar to us and while it is not an original photograph it is copied from an original.

We have a great many of these little tokens and we value them at about \$5.00 apiece.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

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The Courier-Times NEW CASTLE, INDIANA

January 18, 1945

The Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Museum Department.

REC'D JAN 19 1945
MAIL DEPARTMENT
Referred to
Answered
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a photo of a small tintype of Abraham Lincoln. The thumbtacks shown indicate size (about 1 1/8 x 1 3/8). The tintype shows through the oval opening of the usual metal covering for such pictures. This photo may have been in a small case at some period.

It was mailed to me with other old items as a Christmas gift this year from a rather old gentleman, who belonged to one of the "first" families in ~~the town~~ Shelbyville, Ind., whose father was a commissioned officer in the Civil War.

My guess is that this officer was on duty in Washington, and somehow secured the picture which I think is an original

Would like your comment. It is not for sale. However, if it has a value, and sold, the proceeds would be sent to the giver (who surely needs it).

Thanking you for any comment you care to make, I am,

Very truly,

A. L. Young
724 South 11th Street,
or c/o this office,
New Castle, Indiana

A. L. Young

P.S. Visited your museum a few years ago when the United Spanish War Veterans held their State Encampment in Fort Wayne.



Member of Associated Press. Wide World. Inland



A. L. Young, 724 S. 11th St.
New Castle, Indiana



Its name indicates its character

4-19-46

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company

Mr Warren.
Lincoln Foundation
Fort Wayne Ind.

Dear Mr Warren:- Mr Lyman B
Jelliff- 502 Maple Coffeyville Kan.
has a Lincoln Campaign button
that he will give the Lincoln
for their Museum if they want
it. if you want it you can
write him and he will send it
to you.

Yours very truly
Will Gibson

April 24, 1946

Mr. Lyman D. Jolliff
502 Maple
Coffeyville, Kansas

My dear Mr. Jolliff:

We have been advised by our representative, Mr. Will Gibson, that you have in your possession a campaign button which you would be pleased to present to our Foundation.

Of course we are always anxious to acquire anything that will contribute to the interest in our Lincoln Museum and we would be happy indeed to receive the token, if you care to forward it.

The enclosure, I think, will give you some idea as to the type of material which I think you probably have.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB
Enc.

Director

11

GEORGE W. BRANDOW

143 EAST RICE STREET
ELMORE, OHIO
Tel. 3792

March 20, 1950

Dr. Lewis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir:

I have been advised that you are a student of history concerning President Abraham Lincoln. The custodian of the Rutherford B. Hayes Memorial at Fremont, Ohio and I had a discussion lately concerning some of Lincoln's papers and I told him that I had a program from Ford Theater the night Lincoln was shot. The program which I have is smaller than the one on display at the Hayes' Memorial and near the top of the program there is a notation that the performance will be honored this evening by the presence of President Abraham Lincoln. I am sure that the authenticity of the program can be substantiated and I am willing to have anybody so interested examine it.

I am also in possession of the official mourning badge worn by all government employees for a period of six weeks after Lincoln's death. This consists of a small tin-type picture, perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch. It is my understanding that this is also very rare and if you are at all interested, I will be glad to describe it further.

Sincerely yours,


George W. Brandow

GWB/eh

March 23, 1950

Mr. George W. Brandow
143 East Rice Street
Elmore, Ohio

My dear Mr. Brandow:

The attached copy of Lincoln Lore will give you such information as we may have with respect to the genuineness of the Ford Theatre playbill. You will observe from our conclusion that the one you have is apparently one of the reprints.

The tintype picture of Lincoln in your possession is quite common. We have, I think, a dozen of them. They were used extensively on memorial badges. Of course they were not original photographs, but tintypes made from an original photograph.

Inasmuch as we have so many of them we would not care to acquire another copy.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB
Enc.

Director

Mattydale Man Owns Rare Lincoln Button

A LITTLE BOY'S tears and a former slave's kindness . . . Because of this combination of circumstances, William Stevenson Edick of 218 W. Molloy rd., Mattydale, has a special reason to remember Lincoln's birthday.

For Edick is the possessor of a rare campaign button used back in 1864 by the Republican Party. The Civil War was still in progress and Lincoln's reelection was in doubt. Possibly to bolster confidence in the party ranks, higher-ups in the Republican Party wore gold-plated buttons with a tintype of Lincoln. The button bore the words: "For President 1864—A. Lincoln."

In the 88 years that have passed since then, the buttons have been discarded, lost or just forgotten, until only four or five of them are believed to be in existence in the country today.

AND, EDICK SAYS, he has been told that the button is now worth \$400 or \$500 as a collector's item.

The story of how Edick acquired the rare pin is an unusual and interesting one.

He tells it this way:

"When I was seven or eight—I can't remember just which now, it was so long ago—I ran away from my home in Martinsburg, Lewis County. I was going to visit my grandmother, Mrs. Ella H. Ingersoll, who lived near there. Well, it began getting dark and I became lost and scared. I started crying and stopped at the house of an old colored man, a Mr. Mayborn."

"HE HAD BEEN a slave once and also an officer in Mr. Lincoln's army. Both of his arms and legs had been cut off after he froze them.

"Well, I was crying so that he gave me this pin to stop me. I don't know where he got it, but he told me that he had seen Mr. Lincoln several times. I've kept this pin ever since."

Edick says that he has been asked by the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Co. to put the button on exhibit there, but hasn't decided yet.

Has he ever thought of selling it?

"Well, I don't know," he replied.

"Of course, I'm a garage-man and out of work right now, so I don't know . . ."



VALUABLE BUTTON. William Stevenson Edick, of 218 W. Molloy rd., Mattydale, looks at party button containing tintype of Lincoln worn by Republicans during 1864 presidential campaign. Edick claims the pin is now worth between \$400-\$500.



"FOR PRESIDENT." Here is a closeup of the button, showing the picture of Lincoln with the inscription "A. Lincoln." Time has cracked the picture but the features are still clearly legible. On the gold-plated rim is the slogan, "For President, 1864."

Penfield Center,
Wellington, Ohio,
January 17, 1953.

The Lincoln National
Life Ins. Co.,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Dear sir:-

We have been advised that
you appreciate Lincoln objects and
possess some.

We wish to inquire if you are
able to appraise the value of
an original tins type of Lincoln
and Hamlin. Campaign of 1860.

Picture was presented by
Mr Lincoln to the sheriff of
Lorain Co., Ohio, when he made a
campaign speech in Elyria the
county seat.

Enclosed is a ~~retake~~ and
the photographs ^{notes} on con-
dition of picture (copied).

Very truly
O. E. Neher.

Photographer's notes
(quotation)

" Clarkson Brown
Photographer

Wellington, Ohio"

"Condition of photo of Lincoln and
Hamlin made approximately 1860.

The frame is of brass with
slight corrosion at bottom.

Print is on tin and in fair
condition for a print some 90 yrs. old.

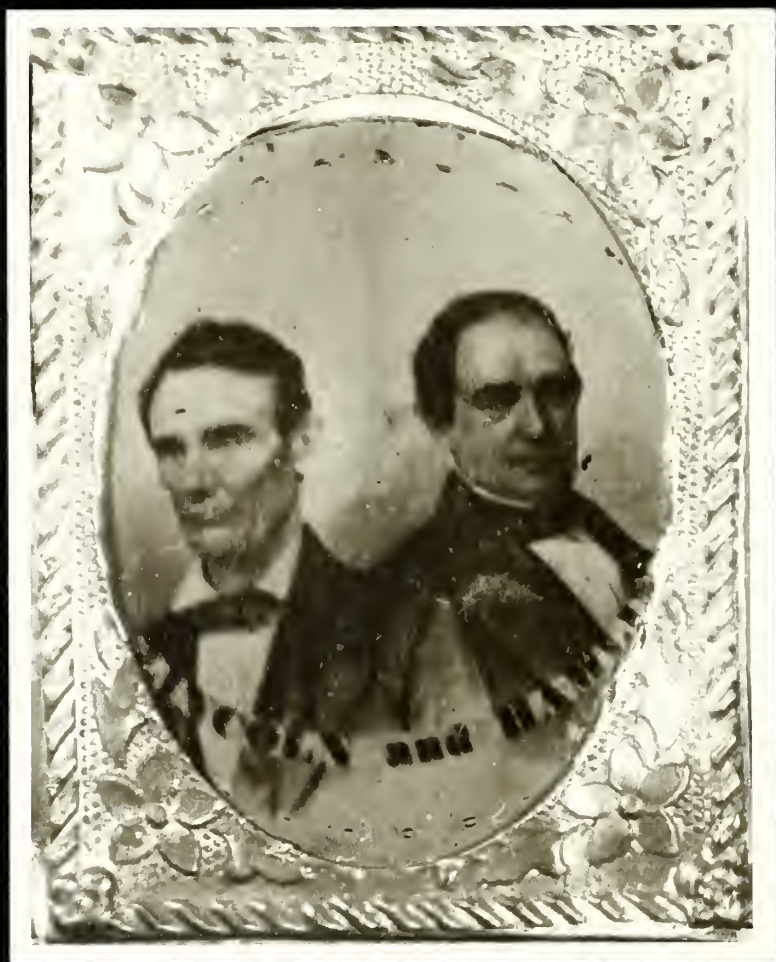
The print has shifted slightly
downward as can be seen
from copy. Note white space at top.

Size of picture, with frame,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " X 1".

The copy is enlarged to
almost six diameters.

An overall perspective on my
part shows the picture to
be good for a long period
of time."

Signed, "C. P. Brown"



January 28, 1953

Mr. B. E. Neher
Penfield Center
Wellington, Ohio

Dear Mr. Neher:

We have received your letter with its enclosure of a photograph of a tintype taken of Lincoln and Hamlin, which you have in your possession.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Abraham Lincoln authority and director of our Lincoln National Life Foundation is at present out of his office on his annual, extended speaking itinerary and will not return until the middle of March.

I am holding your letter with the photograph pending his return at which time I will bring it to his attention. However, if you would like the photograph returned at once, kindly advise.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Moellering
Secretary to Dr. Warren

m/m

March 16, 1953

Mr. C. E. Neher
Penfield Center
Wellington, Ohio

My dear Mr. Neher:

We have one of the little serrotype pictures of Lincoln and Hamlin identical with yours except for the frame, ours being circular instead of rectangular.

You must be mistaken about Mr. Lincoln presenting it to a man in Lorain County, Ohio because he was never there during the campaign so it would be physically impossible for him to present the picture at that time as he made no campaign speeches at all in Ohio.

We have a standing offer we make for these serrotype pictures of which we have about 60 but as yours is slightly different in frame from ours, if you want \$5.00 for it we will be pleased to send you a check. Otherwise we would not care to acquire it.

Very truly yours,

LAW:PE

Director

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

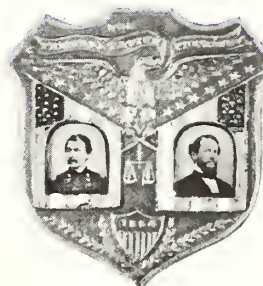
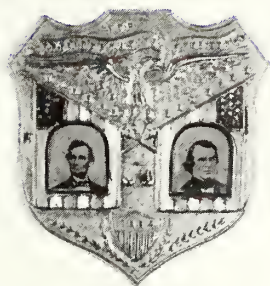
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XI Numbers 2&3

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

SUMMER & AUTUMN 1970

THE
PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES
OF
1864

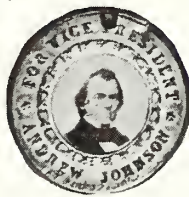


REPUBLICAN (UNION) PARTY

Lincoln and Johnson

2,216,067

(212)



DEMOCRATIC PARTY

McClellan and Pendleton

1,808,725

(21)



RADICAL REPUBLICANS

Fremont and Cochrane

(Withdrew on Sept. 21, and supported Lincoln)

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 Assoc. Editor, Donald Coney, #202, 66 Golf Street, Newington, Conn. 06111.

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 APIC CHAPTER NEWS, Ferd W. O'Brien, 1340 N. Sandburg Tr., Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, Mrs. Marian Ford, 3902 Woodfield, Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403.

+ + + + +

OUR NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS:

President, Gene F. McGreevy, 1735 Jersey Ridge Road, Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Vice Presidents: Region #1 - Webster T. Haven, #131. Region #2 - Stanley King, #442.

Region #3 - Larry Krug, #714. Region #4 - Mrs. Lois Rathbone, #328.

Region #5 - John H. Fraser, #1235.....

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Ferd W. O'Brien 1964-66 Robert Sterling 1966-68 Wayne G. LaPoe 1968-70.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864 - See KEYNOTER cover and Page 7.

Just prior to Lincoln's inauguration in 1861, the 'Slave' States withdrew from the Union, and formed the Confederate States of America--shortly thereafter began the bloody Civil War. It was a long three years and both sides were weary, but especially in the North the people were dissatisfied with the progress. The dissatisfaction was to be found even within the Republican Party, and the Radical Wing looked to their first (1856) standard bearer, John C. Fremont along with John Cochrane as an alternative to Lincoln and his conduct of the War. The Republican Party, more often referred to as the Union Party in 1864, chose Lincoln and the former Democrat from Tennessee, Andrew Johnson to head the ticket. The choice of Johnson, was a reward for support within the border States, and to calm Southern fears of severe retribution. The Democrats did not meet until August 29, and the Chicago Convention chose the General who had been at odds with Lincoln, George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. There were no other parties on the ballot, as the monetary, land, and other issues were all overshadowed by the war and the strategy for its successful conclusion. During the summer the Northern armies, under Grant, began to turn the tide and the Radical Republican candidates, Fremont and Cochrane withdrew on September 21 and threw their support to Lincoln and Johnson. The Democratic campaign also lost steam as victory loomed, and the election, with many soldiers voting in the field, easily returned Lincoln to the White House. The whole issue had been the prosecution of the war, and the issue had just vanished. The popular vote was two million, two hundred thousand for Lincoln to one million, eight hundred thousand for McClellan, with the electoral vote a most one sided 212 to only 21 for McClellan -- the Democrats carrying only New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

You will note that this is a combined issue, representing both the Summer and Autumn numbers. The issues had been mailed toward the end of each season and many inquiries were received, because most publications are out before the issue date. We intend to issue a Winter number in December; this will complete the 1970 issues, and the 1970 dues year....

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1952 CAMPAIGN -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

Due to the cooperation of many APIC members, and especially the fine work (the phone calls, contacts and trips) of our new APIC President, Gene McGreevy, the U.S. Postal Inspectors recently arrested one, Don Harrington. He is charged with using the mails to defraud. This is the individual referred to, but unnamed, due to only circumstantial evidence, in the last KEYNOTER, who was offering Political Americana out of several small Iowa towns, using P.O. Boxes and hotel addresses. He was offering, to collectors who advertise in various collector publications, some thirty of the most desirable Political Americana items and at very, very modest prices. Several collectors sent the full price, others ordered part, some sent only down payments and some were too leary to bite, as they felt the offer just too good to be true. While none will probably get a refund, they can at least feel that others will not have the same fate, as court action will be forthcoming. Collectors, do be careful if you do not know the person offering material -- even if you get the material, condition can have a great effect on value, and what you hoped would be a bargain can be quite costly. If you don't know the person and he isn't an APIC member, try to see the material offered; then pay or return promptly. If someone trusts you with his items, he can expect you to give him your prompt attention. Also, in writing dealers or APIC members for information, it is really appreciated and really only common courtesy, to enclose a stamp or better yet, a self-addressed stamped envelope for the reply.

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Our National Convention, while a great success in many ways, did not do enough educating--except for the guided tours of the historic sights of Boston and the Al Smith and Parker presentations which incidentally, were not well attended (possibly this was the fault of poor communications rather than apathy)---there was nothing else planned to help the collector broaden his knowledge of the hobby, or its cast of characters. Let us hope the next APIC convention will offer as great an opportunity to increase your knowledge as to increase the size of your collection. With far too many collectors, it seems to be just accumulating the most items, rather than knowing or caring about them, or their significance. I admire several collectors who have very modest collections, mostly due to modest incomes, but who really make the most of their showing. They augment with clippings and photos, and their knowledge of some of the unusual items, more than makes up for their limited showing. These are the collectors who are to be admired, and especially many of our newer collectors would do well to so pattern their collecting. How about each of you looking over your collection and picking one slogan or unusual item and decide you'll find out what political significance it had. It will be rewarding and add greatly to your collecting enjoyment and even make your hobby seem worthwhile to that non-collector friend, who otherwise would have been bored just looking at pin after pin.

+

The John W. Davis Research Project, which has just recently been completed, is enclosed. The APIC has copyrighted this project and we hope you like its format and content. From the reaction of the membership at our Boston Convention, where it was initially presented, and the format and numbering discussed-- it seems it is just what you had hoped it would be. Rather than wait another five or seven years to update, we plan to continually update. As soon as there is an additional page of Davis material, it will be issued as a supplement. There were several in Boston who told of items not included -- won't you please check your collection and send the items, insured, for photoing, or send an actual size glossy black and white print, along with the complete description. Thanks in advance and also a big Thank You to all who helped make the Davis project a reality. Let us hope that this will help spur on those who are currently working on other APIC research projects. The 1964 Cox project, which I am updating, includes about 100 items currently, and I am hopeful of completing it early next year. Our APIC Treasury is in great shape, but these funds are none to adequate to handle all that is currently in various stages of completion. We can spend our funds in no better way, and hope to offer initially as many as possible to all as a part of their annual dues.

OUR OUTGOING PRESIDENTS MESSAGE,

from Wayne G. LaPoe, #23



This is my last President's Message and in it I would like to record some reflections on the past six years as an officer of APIC. On balance, and in retrospect, they were gratifying years for me personally and, hopefully, I was able to make some contribution to the organization.

As the next, and succeeding administrations, takes its place I would admonish you to keep in mind that the organization is dependent upon time and talent voluntarily given by those in office and, equally important, upon the cooperation and good will of the membership. Preceding our interest in collecting Political Americana undoubtedly, in most cases, was an interest in politics and political activity as well as history. As politics attracts the activist type person, our hobby probably contains a higher proportion of activists than the more passively oriented hobbies. This is fine and, while our association is thereby enriched, it must be tempered by the realization that APIC is not a microcosm of a political state and its frail structure and limited authorities can be rent by hard line positions and absence of good faith. Most of us participate in the hobby and in APIC for the enjoyment to be derived and as long as this remains our objective, private political philosophies, antagonisms and pettishness should be directed elsewhere.

I would like to include here some remarks contained in the President's Message which was a part of the 1970 National Convention program. 1970 is the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the founding of American Political Items Collectors. Soon we will number two thousand. It is interesting that much of this growth has occurred at a time in our nation's history when so many are assaulting our traditions and institutions. Represented in APIC are Americans who are the very antithesis of those who are intent on destruction. Our goals are to preserve, so that we and future generations can better understand and appreciate the glorious heritage that our political institutions and processes have bestowed upon us. Possibly, only a few collectors of Political Americana would list patriotism as a principal motivator of their interest in the hobby, but that quality cannot be far removed. Love of country and attachment to the symbols that have played a part in its history are not easily separated.

I salute that most American of all hobbies, the organization that has contributed so much to it, and the grand group of people who are the custodians and beneficiaries of both. And a special word of appreciation to the Executive Board for the counsel and support provided me during my term as President.

OUR INCOMING PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

from Gene F. McGreevy, #137



I deeply appreciate the confidence & trust placed in me by the membership at our recent convention and I shall faithfully try to justify all expectations. I will need the encouragement and cooperation of each of you during the next biennium so that APIC can soar to even greater heights.

I do not intend to make the next two years an insurmountable, burdensome workload for the President but rather from my vantage point, in the position, will endeavor to lead and direct so that it will be a fruitful period for our association. Certain specific duties and responsibilities will be assigned to committees so that more of you may have an active part in our administration.

I wish to make my policy clear as regards correspondence. I will welcome ideas, thoughts, suggestions and constructive criticism. Each will be weighed for merit and appropriate action. Letters I receive which are critical just for the sake of criticism, nasty, insulting or openly hostile, will be discarded in File 13 for sudden death. I make this point because some of the Past Presidents have been subjected to undue harassment on several occasions.

I have asked Chick Harris to continue as Editor of the KEYNOTER and to assemble a staff to help him in this most necessary part of our organization's function. The KEYNOTER informs, educates and binds us together and this is most important because of our far flung membership.

Mrs. Lois Rathbone has accepted the chairmanship of the Constitution Study Committee and will report back on suggested changes or revisions.

A word of caution on purchasing items from strangers or non-members. Know your offeree or something about him -- we have had some unpleasant happenings this past year and through the efforts of APIC one individual has been indicted for mail fraud.

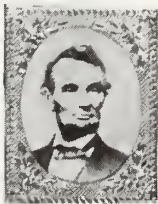
Mail auctions have become rather plentiful and serve a very worthwhile purpose. Items are made available to many of us which would never be available through regular channels. However, it is not the responsibility of APIC to police these auctions. It is a matter between the auction holder and the bidder. We would not enter any action unless there is a substantiated charge of impropriety. Such charge would then be thoroughly investigated before a decision would be rendered.

I sincerely hope that each of you, particularly the older and more knowledgeable members, will be helpful to our newer and younger members, both in advising them of pitfalls and making items available to them so they don't become discouraged early in their collecting endeavors.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N.,
Syracuse, NY 13205

- Q. Can you tell me when Torsch and Franz Badge Co. of Baltimore, started in business and when the business was disbanded.
- A. I received the following information from the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Maryland: "Torsch and Franz Badge Co. was first listed in the Baltimore City Directories in 1904. (It was preceded by the Torsch and Lee, later Torsch and Minks Badge Co., dating before 1890.) Torsch and Franz was still listed in 1958. Sometime after 1958 and before 1964, it ceased to be listed. No Baltimore City Directories were issued between 1958 and 1964 so we cannot bracket it more precisely."
- Q. On a Franklin Delano Roosevelt token, there is the expression "Lucky Tillicum." What is the meaning of the word "Tillicum?"
- A. The word "Tillicum" is a Chinook jargon and means "person" or "friend."
- Q. I have a button that reads "Win with Wallace and T R T." Can you tell me what the "T R T" stands for?
- A. This button was issued in North Dakota by a minor party known as the Taxpayers Revivalist Ticket. They supported George Wallace and S. Marvin Griffin.
- Q. I have a 1-1/8 inch lithograph button that reads, "Johnson--Re-Elect--Keating." Wasn't Keating a Republican?
- A. Yes. This is an unusual button, as it advocates splitting your ticket. It was issued in New York State by members of the Democratic Party, who were opposed to Robert Kennedy running for Senator. Kenneth B. Keating, who was the incumbent at that time is now the United States Ambassador to India.
- Q. What was the address of Empress of New York in 1956? I know that they were at 716 Broadway in 1960, believe they were on Jones St. in 1952, but I am trying to determine which campaign a piece I have was in. If I knew the 1956 address, I would have the answer.
- A. Empress Specialty Co., Inc. gives me this information: "In 1956 Empress was at 22 Great Jones St. Then moved to 71 West 23 St. Then in 1968 to 166 Fifth Ave."
- Q. A few issues back, you stated that political items that are satirical of a candidate should be listed and filed as items of the party that they ridicule, as he is the party mentioned and there is nothing to connect them with any other candidate. How would you file the button, "Truman Was Screwed to Build a Porch for Dewey?"
- A. In this case, candidates of two parties are mentioned, which is different than the items in the previous question. In this case, I suggest that the button be filed with your Dewey items, as it certainly does not compliment Truman.
- Q. How do you keep track of what you paid for an item and from whom you obtained it?
- A. I have been collecting for many years and some of those from whom I obtained items have since passed away. Originally items sold so reasonably that tax questions were not considered, so I never kept track of the purchase price. However, I suggest that due to the increase in the cost of items that each collector keep some records. You might place a small Pres-A-Ply removable label on the reverse of each item and use some code to mark the cost and source on it. For example, use the letters in the word "Republican" for the numbers 1 through 0, and the APIC number of the member, from whom obtained. Thus REIB-131 would mean that it was purchased for 12.75 from me. For items purchased from non members set up a code of a combination of letters such as A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, etc.
- Q. At a fleamarket, I purchased a series of pamphlets, issued in 1936 by the American Liberty League. They are all harsh on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. (1) Would these be considered political items? (2) They are stamped on the top "_____ Jr. College." Does this detract from their value? (3) How would you classify them?
- A. Such pamphlets are definitely political items and they preserve, for the future, much more of the issues of that day than most any other form of items can. The fact that the name of an educational institution is stamped upon them would seem to ensure their educational value and in no way detract from them. They should be classified as F.D.R. items. (Note my answer to the first question on page 4, of the KEYNOTER issued for the Winter of 1969-1970.)
- APIC KEYNOTER - Page 6 - SUMMER & AUTUMN 1970



THE 1864 CAMPAIGN



By John Windle, #2139

The country in 1864 was faced with a dilemma -- the Civil War which pitted North against South, friend against friend, American against American. The nation also faced an upcoming Presidential election in which the voters were offered their choice of two fine men, the incumbent President, Abraham Lincoln and the dashing young general, George B. McClellan.



star ferrotypic, pin back badge



porcelain badge



reeded edge,
ferrotypic badge



ferrotypic with enamel,
eagle pin above.



ferrotypic brass and
enamel, pin back



painted portrait, pin back



shell ferrotypic badge



Civil War cent tokens



metallic pin back badge



shell ferrotypic



ferrotypic brass shell



star ferrotypic, pin back badge

THE 1864 CAMPAIGN, (continued)

During the summer months preceding the election, the general consensus of opinion was that a Republican or National Union defeat was almost certain. The war appeared to be endless, Union casualties mounted in fearful numbers and peace seemed to be a distant dream. Lincoln was assailed in newspapers, cartoons, and campaign tracts. Horace Greeley pronounced the President already beaten. Lincoln himself was doubtful about his chances of winning; "It seems exceedingly probable," he wrote confidentially, "that this administration will not be re-elected."

On June 8 in Baltimore, the Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Although the incumbent Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, hoped to be renominated, the party wished instead to nominate a War Democrat, in the belief it would strengthen the ticket. On the second ballot, the military Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, a pro-Union Democrat, won second spot on the ticket.

John C. Fremont, a disappointment as a soldier, was nursing grudges against the President who had removed him from command in Missouri. Fremont's radical anti-slavery position adopted prior to the emancipation proclamation had won him the sympathy of many extremists and Missouri radicals looked upon him as a martyr and started a Fremont for President movement. Meetings were held in many cities and a mass convention took place in Cleveland on May 31. This convention of the radical Republicans nominated him along with General John Cochrane for the Vice Presidency. This gave the Lincoln supporters still another problem.

The Democrats convened at Chicago on August 29 with high hopes of victory and a popular candidate at hand. On the first ballot, with but slight opposition, thirty-six year old General George B. McClellan was nominated. McClellan, removed from Union command in 1862, had two assets -- his popularity with soldiers and his grievances against the administration, for which he blamed his military failures. George B. Pendleton, a copperhead, was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

The Democratic platform which McClellan supported, but about which he had misgivings, demanded an "immediate cessation of all hostilities." On the main issues of the day, McClellan and Lincoln were not opposed -- they agreed in considering the war righteous, something which caused great confusion in the peace dominated McClellan forces. They agreed essentially as to reconstruction also. Thus, the inconsistencies of the Democrats made their campaign a two-sided affair. A McClellan Campaign Song contained both war and peace songs. Lincoln and McClellan refrained from formal speechmaking during the campaign, but Lincoln would often talk informally to soldiers passing through Washington to remind them of the issues that the country faced.

In late summer the complexion of the war changed for the Union. There was good news from the war front as General William Sherman had captured Atlanta. This change caused Fremont to withdraw from the race on September 27 and he threw his support to Lincoln.

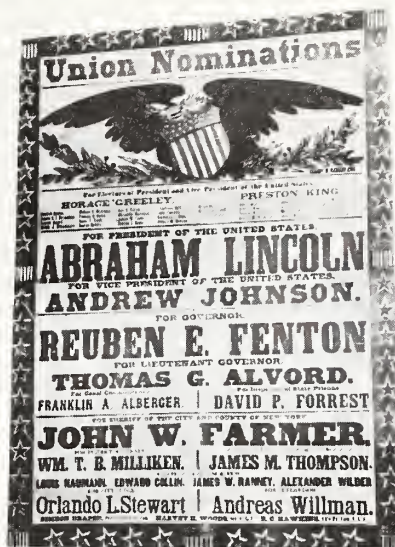
On November 8, 1864, Lincoln was re-elected to the Presidency with a popular vote of 2,206,938 and an electoral vote of 212, as compared with 1,803,787 popular votes and 21 electoral votes for McClellan who carried only New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

With gratitude for the confidence the people expressed by re-electing him, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1865. In his speech that day he spoke the now famous line -- "With malice towards none; with charity for all;" -- in urging the people to finish the task before them. A month later on April 9, 1865, General Lee, given generous terms by Lincoln, surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Six days later, Abraham Lincoln was dead, assassinated by a southern radical named John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C.

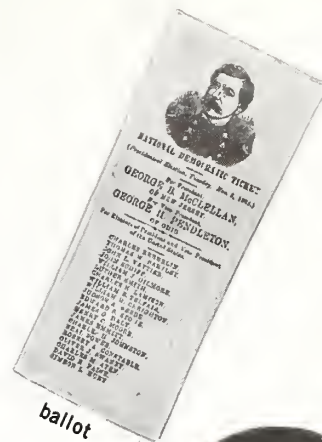
The defeated candidate, McClellan, soon fell out of the limelight but returned to serve as Governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881. He died at the age of fifty-seven in 1885.



ferrotipe badge



National Park Service poster
Photo by Jack Rottier



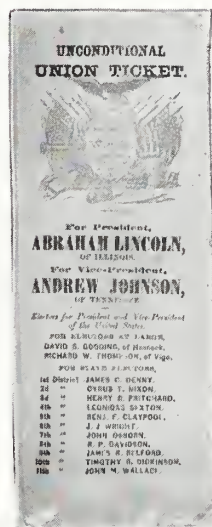
ballot



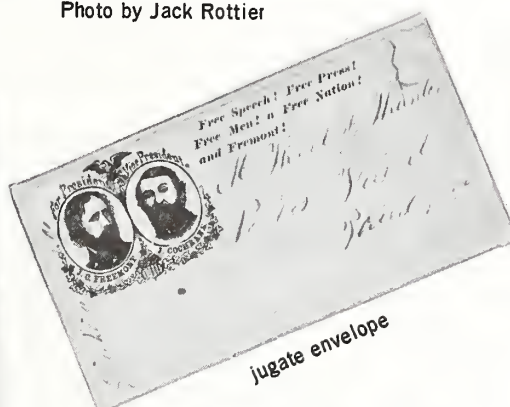
political token



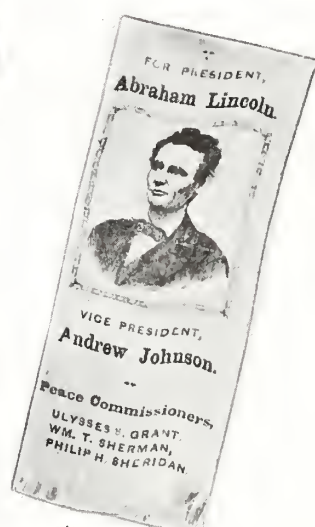
silk ribbon



ballot



jugate envelope



silk ribbon



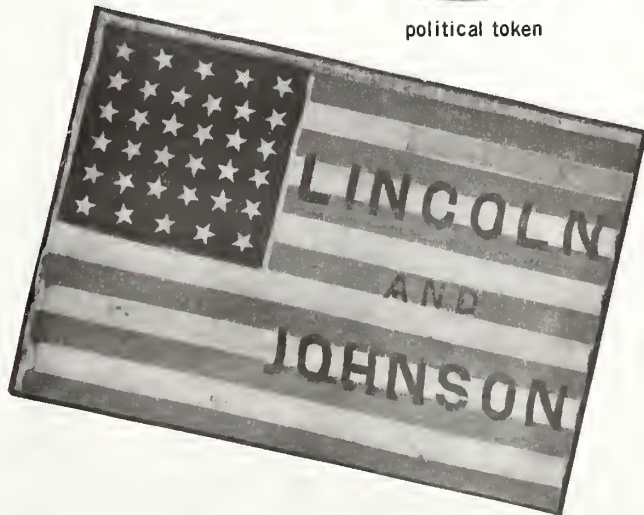
political token



china embossed vase



shell badge



perian, match box

1864 CURRIER & IVES PRINTS & POLITICAL TOKENS



GRAND NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION FOR 1864.
LIBERTY, UNION AND VICTORY.



GRAND NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION FOR 1864.
LIBERTY, UNION AND VICTORY.



GRAND NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION FOR 1864.
LIBERTY, UNION AND VICTORY.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?
by Marian Ford, #784

Sorry about skipping a few issues, but if you had to try to dig up every item that came out during the hectic election year of 1968, perhaps you can forgive and forget. By the way, the last little touch-up jobs are being done and Project '68 will be out to you ... finally !

Here's a few answers to some of our past "missing people".

- #151 This pin had been partially answered, but here are the full facts. Pictured are Clarence D. Van Zandt (for mayor), Joseph C. Wilson (for comptroller), and William F. Love (for district attorney). This was the Republican ticket in 1925 in Rochester, N.Y. After this election the city switched to a city manager system with the mayor elected by a council.
- #157 The gentleman has been identified as L.G. McCauley who ran for Auditor General of Pennsylvania. The year and party are unknown.
- #161 The pin was identified as an anti-William G. McAdoo item of 1920. McAdoo was a California Senator whose two main claims to fame were his running war with Al Smith and his marriage to Woodrow Wilson's daughter. The gentleman who wrote in about this pin stated that McAdoo's close relationship with Wilson accounted for the slogan on the pin.
- #165 This is apparently a New Jersey pin from 1960. The Gallagher is Cornelius E. and the Kennedy, of course, would be John F. Gallagher is the same one who was accused by LIFE magazine of being a "tool" of organized crime.
- #172 Pictured on this button is Samuel M. Ralston who was Governor of Indiana from 1913-17. He defeated his Republican opponent in 1912, Winfield Durbin.
- #180 "Uncle John" on this pin does not refer to John Kennedy. It is for "Uncle John's Pancake House".
- #182 There were three different answers to this pin:
 - 1) Political win vs. lose
 - 2) Comic-funny saying buttons of the 1950s era
 - 3) Sunday School varietyOn the last named choice, my correspondent said that the "donkeys" are, in reality, sheep! He went on to explain that the pins were distributed by churches to Sunday School classes in red and blue. The idea was to see if the red team or the blue team could win in attendance.

Something to watch out for in deciding about pins which have R & R on them. Many were pictured in the Keynoter for the 1968 campaign... of course, being the Rockefeller and Reagan combination. Now, in 1970 in California, the great slogan for the Republicans is A Team for the 70s Reagan and Reinecke. There are already two pins with just the R & R on them. I'll photograph them for the next issue.

Can someone help with an answer to a question asked at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association recently ? Question: what is the origin and early history of campaign posters? Let me know, and I'll forward the reply on to the inquiring professor.

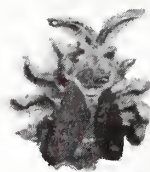
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#204



#205



APIC CHAPTER NEWS by Ferd W. O'Brien, #103

GREATER CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER, JUNE 28, 1970

About thirty-five persons turned out for the June 28 meeting and as usual, the buying and selling of political Americana was brisk. In the course of a rather lengthy business meeting, many matters received attention including the ever present problems of Brummagem and the manufacture of buttons by collectors for sale to fellow collectors. Two resolutions were adopted calling upon the national convention to take specific action. The resolution with respect to Brummagem called for enactment of federal legislation to deal with the problem, while the resolution adopted with respect to private issues called for the code of ethics to be amended so that members offering for sale buttons which they themselves had manufactured would be required to acknowledge that fact and also indicate the manner and extent of distribution of such buttons to party headquarters if such was the case, in order to remain members in good standing. In other action, the chapter began making plans for another Midwest regional meeting sometime next year. Plans will be announced as they are finalized. In the meantime, suggestions are most welcome. The next chapter meeting will be held Sunday, October 25th in the reception hall of the Second Presbyterian Church, 2200 South Michigan. Doors open at 1:00 p.m. and the meeting is scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m. All APIC members and their guests are most welcome.

LeRoy Blommaert, Chapter
Secretary-Treasurer

COLORADO P.I.C. MEETING - DENVER, JUNE 7, 1970

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John Rathbone, APIC Vice President for this region. A buying, selling and trading session was held before the meeting. The group discussed and voted to oppose the proposed amendment to the APIC constitution which would change eligibility requirements for anyone nominated to the office of President. The older members decided to create a bank of duplicate buttons, donated by them, to be given out to new junior members joining our organization. A motion was made and voted on favorably to suggest to the APIC that the National Conventions, after 1970, be held not later than the third week in August. The club sent an expression of sympathy to the family of Mr. J. Harold Cobb and received a lovely reply from Mrs. Cobb. The Fall meeting will be held in Rocky Ford, Colorado at the invitation of Mrs. Anne Thompson in the hopes that we may be joined by collectors in Western Kansas, too. Anyone may contact Mrs. Thompson or Mrs. Don Lawless for details of the meeting.

Mrs. Don Lawless, #532 Chapter
Secretary-Treasurer

GATEWAY TO THE WEST CHAPTER (ST. LOUIS) HOLDS TWO MEETINGS

On Sunday, June 14, thirty-eight attended our swap meet at the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Building in downtown Webster Groves. It was strictly an afternoon of buying, selling and trading and a great deal of political Americana changed hands...Nineteen members plus about fifteen guests attended the quarterly business meeting on Friday evening, September 11. The chapter by-laws prepared by the Executive Board were read, amended and voted upon. Paul Williamson, our President, had appointed John Mayne and Leonard Hyman as Auction Chairman with all proceeds of the donated items going into the chapter treasury. The committee and Charles Schott as auctioneer, did a great job---over \$176.00 was realized. John Mayne has accepted the Secretary-Treasurer duties due to Roger McGowan's new Student Council activities. The next meeting will be Friday evening, December 4. All APIC are invited.

John Mayne
Chapter Secretary

APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS, concluded.

THE MICHIGAN CHAPTER MEETING, LANSING, SATURDAY, JULY 18 & NOVEMBER 7

Over forty collectors attended the summer meeting which was held at the Riverside Motel. There was a great deal of exchanging and purchasing of items and lengthy discussion was held regarding our next meeting which will be tied in with our Great Lakes Regional meeting, which will be held on Saturday, November 7 in the Dearborn area. We hope to tie this in with a tour of Greenfield Village and Ford Museum. Ed Puls and I will be co-chairing this event. Those in the five Great Lakes states which include Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will receive formal notices, but, any member of the APIC is invited. Those outside the five state area may contact me for additional information which will be sent promptly.

Jerry D. Roe
Chapter President

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN CHAPTER, MAY 14, 1970.

There were thirty-seven members present for the May 14 meeting which featured an extremely well presented talk, given by Professor Enoch Nappan on The Techniques of Photography, complete with examples from his collection. It was one of the most interesting and different presentations to which our chapter has been treated. During the business meeting the following officers were elected: President--Bert Randolph Sugar; Vice President--Bob Arnel; and Secretary-Treasurer--David Freint. Following the election there were various suggestions on enlarging our meetings since the area has so many members--one by Bob Rosegarten on having Saturday or Sunday meetings received the most enthusiasm; however, all motions were tabled until our next meeting (in early October), and trading resumed.

David J. Freint
Chapter Secretary

WISCONSIN CHAPTER MEETING, OCTOBER 4, 1970

All collectors are invited to attend the fall meeting, which will begin the seventh year for this the first APIC chapter. The meeting will be held on Sunday, October 4th, at one o'clock at the new home of Clarence Staudenmeyer in Endavor, Wisconsin. (Editors note: Isn't this a great way to initiate a new home.)

Clarence Staudenmeyer,
Meeting Chairman

OHIO CHAPTER MEETING SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 23 & 24

Plan to attend the Ohio Chapter meeting to be held at the downtown Akron, Holiday Inn with registration beginning on Friday afternoon at 4. There will be an exhibit area and table space available both Friday and Saturday with an auction planned for Saturday. All are encouraged to bring some special display.

POLITICAL AMERICANA -- BOOKS IN REVIEW

by: Dr. James A. Long, II APIC#1844

The Real Spiro Agnew edited by James Calhoun; Pellican; 127 pp.; \$5.95.

This book is a compilation of the many quotations that Vice-President Agnew has become known for during his short term in office. The majority of the quotations are serious and Agnew covers many subjects. These subjects include labor, Vietnam, black Americans and education. However, many humorous and witty quotations are included. Among those are: "The President has just ordered that I be issued my own plane. It's Air Force Thirteen . . . and it's a glider," and "One reason the silent majority is so silent is this: they're too busy working to make a lot of noise." Agnew has just one choice comment for the newspapers. It is "Some newspapers dispose of their garbage by printing it." Despite of what you think of Spiro Agnew as a man or as Vice-President this refreshing book is worth the short time it takes to read it.

A recent Associated Press story reveals that the National Prohibition Party is seriously considering abandoning its 100-year-old attempt for the Presidency... Congratulations to Marion Cylkowski (#1724) on his display of Wallace items at the Euclid, Ohio Coin Club and for the ensuing write-up in the Painesville Telegraphic... Phil Gottling (#1940) was awarded third place at Cincinnati's Wyoming P.S.A. Hobby Show. Good going, Phil... Mark Warda (#1959) composed a picture of President Eisenhower by typewriter which he sent to Mamie. Mark got a letter of thanks from her office and the assurance that it would be placed in the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene.

Georgia Magazine featured an article on the first President of the United States. I cannot tell a lie---it was John Hanson. It seems that eight years before Washington was elected, John Hanson of Maryland was chosen President of the Continental Congress. As such, he was the chief executive of the country. Don't discard your G.W.'s though, for Washington was the first man elected by the people.

The Historical Society of Greater Lansing was addressed recently by Jerry Roe (#501) and the Society's bulletin was most enthusiastic in its review... API Commentary extends condolences to Al Klem (#435) on the recent passing of his parents... A newspaper report from Jackson, Mississippi indicates the emergence of yet another political party: The Southern National Party.

Connecticut's annual two-day meeting will again be held in the Spring. Full details will appear in the next Keynoter... Frank Corbeil (#348) and his overwhelming collection of Woman Suffrage items received four columns on the front page of the Hartford Courant recently with additional copy and several photos on the inside... Al W. Lehnerd (#2164) and his collection were pictured in the Butler, Pennsylvania Eagle recently.

Let's hear about you and your collection, Okay? Drop us a card or that clipping and we'll share your news with everyone.

POLITICAL AMERICANA -- BOOKS IN REVIEW
by: Dr. James A. Long, II-APIC #1844

A Treasury of American Political Humor; Edited by Leonard C. Lewin; paperback, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1968. Price \$1.25.

American politics can be viewed from the far right or the far left, from the viewpoint of the Republican or the Democrat, or from the ideals of the strongest liberal or conservative. Yet, regardless of where your political ties are centered, anyone can enjoy this collection of political humor as edited by Mr. Lewin. The reader learns that the art of political satire did not begin with today's Art Buchwald's, William F. Buckley Jr.'s, or Norman Mailer's but actually had its start back in the times of Ben Franklin and later Mark Twain and Will Rogers. For those of you who enjoy satire at its best whether it be an Alfalfa Club Speech by Senator Barry Goldwater or a Coon-Skin Trick by Davy Crockett I highly recommend this true treasure of political humor to each of you.

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139

Members began converging on the Parker House on Wednesday afternoon and hellos, handshakes and introductions filled the lobby--many who had been corresponding for years met for the first time. There were nearly 300 registered and it was a roaring success in spite of the poor service offered by the hotel. The great fellowship and the wonderful variety of available material more than made up for all the inconveniences. Bill Singer and Ben Corning, the Convention Chairman, and their hard-working committees provided three great bourse sessions, a well planned and executed auction, special guided tours of Freedom Trail, a nice display area, plus a fine banquet topped off with an authentic New England dinner. Our convention badge was a beautiful creation, featuring a large metal eagle on a red, white and blue ribbon.

All activities were held on the top floor and roof garden, with registration beginning at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday and followed by the first bourse session. There were thousands upon thousands of items for the beginner and advanced collector. The business meeting was held Thursday evening and was well attended. Wayne LaPoe, our President, had to cancel his trip due to urgent business and had asked Webster Haven, our Region #1 Vice President, to preside; Web did a fine job. Our hard-working Secretary-Treasurer, Steve Bibler, gave a detailed report of the last two years' activities and reported that we are in sound financial condition (see Secretary-Treasurer corner). (Editor's note -- It's a big job and well done). The Nominating Committee presented the slate of new officers and since it was the only slate presented, all were declared elected. (See our new President, Gene F. McGreevy's message). There was much worthwhile discussion about several important topics. First and foremost was the question of what position the APIC should take regarding private and collector issuance of campaign material in 1972. The membership presented a rather solid front in condemning such practices and several resolutions from APIC chapters were read. While there were differences of opinions as to what 'police' action we could take, all agreed that whatever we decide to do must be workable and enforceable. The consensus of opinion was that we should greatly discourage private issues and prepare plans to do so, but it must be up to each of you to decide what you wish to collect. The APIC plans to help you make an intelligent decision, by publishing monthly or oftener during the campaign, photos of either the known authentic buttons, etc., or by publishing the private or collect buttons. This will alert the membership, and at this point you will decide if you wish to include or exclude an item. If most of you decide to exclude the private and collector issues, as you have indicated you will, there will be no market for this type of material, and therefore, it will be unprofitable to issue. Each of us will be partners in solving our mutual problem.

Another important item was discussion of the method of choosing our convention site and enlarging our Executive Board -- with the addition of another regional Vice President and an enlarged Board of Directors. After worthwhile discussion and since these topics are covered by our Constitution, Mrs. Lois Rathbone, Region #4 Vice President, was appointed Chairman of a committee to review and revise our Constitution. This will be a big and important task and she invites your suggestions for change. There was strong sentiment that the Convention be held earlier in August, and alternately in the West, Midwest and East.

A lively auction with a fine variety of Political Americana was conducted Friday morning by Jim Dyer and Irv Corning's Auction Committee, with Ken Broyles as auctioneer. The second fine bourse session was held in the afternoon and the convention banquet was the Friday evening event. There were many local dignitaries present with John Davoren, the Massachusetts Secretary of State, making the principal address. Beautiful plaques were presented by the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts to our President, to Web Haven, our presiding officer, and to Bill Singer, our Convention Chairman. Web Haven also presented, on behalf of the APIC, our retiring President, Wayne LaPoe's plaque and thanked Wayne for the fine job he and the Executive Board had done these past two years; Steve Bibler accepted the plaque in Wayne's absence. A fine New England dinner of shroud (cod), Boston Baked Beans and brown bread was served, topped off by a beautiful cake, depicting the APIC emblem -- this was truly a work of art. Stan King presented a very fine slide and narrative presentation on the Al Smith and Alton B. Parker campaigns -- both were well received by the membership.

REPORT OF THE APIC CONVENTION (continued)

There were many fine displays, and two were given special recognition: Frank Corbeil's Woman Suffrage material (for it was the 50th anniversary of women's right to vote and most appropriate) and to the large F.D.R. display of Joe Jacobs. Special guided tours of the "Freedom Trail" -- the historical sites of the downtown area such as Faneuil Hall, The Common, Old North Church, the U.S. Constitution, etc. were provided by Edmund Sullivan, and all enjoyed his interesting narrative. The newspaper and TV coverage, both local and national was very much in evidence Thursday and Friday. Photos and stories appeared in several local papers and the evening TV newscasts had shots of the activities. We had many registrants Saturday who were interested in Political Americana but had not heard of the American Political Items Collectors, prior to the publicity. They were enthusiastic in their comments and fascinated by the volume of material available.

All in all, it was a great convention and along with the good-byes, could be heard -- see you somewhere out West two years from now. Thanks to all who helped make our 1970 convention a success.

(Hope many of you happened to see the CBS eight minute features on Roger Mudd's Sunday evening news. The APIC convention and the 'Button Freaks' as we were called, were seen Sunday, September 13. It was well done and great national publicity.)



Bill Singer, Webster Haven & Sec'y of State Davoren

APIC Convention

photos courtesy of Robert N. Ferrell, #1060.



The beautiful cake



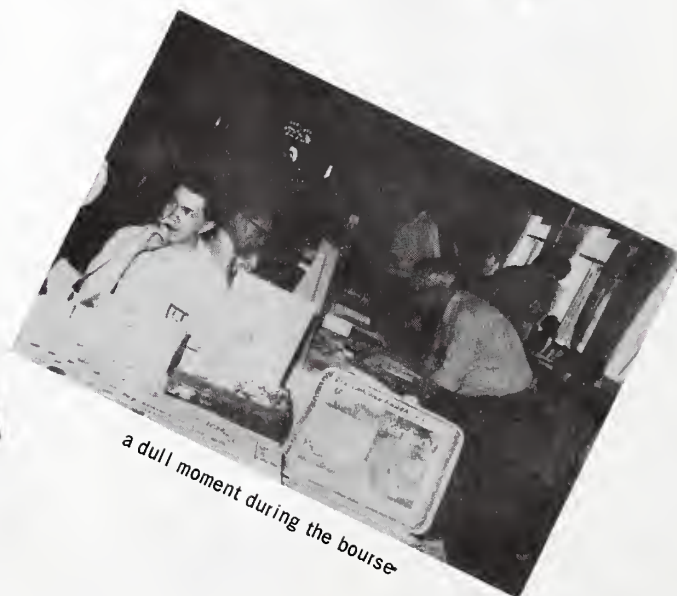
Robin Ferrell, Ben & Irv Corning at bourse.



Mrs. Robert Ferrell, 'Dewy' Albert at bourse.



Janice (Mrs. Dave) Freint helps publicize



a dull moment during the bourse

LICENSE PLATE ATTACHMENTS, by Elmer Piercy, #19.

You younger collectors cannot recall the days before the motor car age, without bumper-to-bumper traffic and freeways. The motor car opened a whole new field to our candidates for public office, for with the advent of the auto, came the license plate attachment, the forerunner of the bumper sticker. Bumper stickers, though, have never been as big a hit with the motorist, for they always seem difficult to remove. Also, these past few elections have seen some violent protestors taking objection to the opposition candidates bumper stickers, and have caused damage to the car or intimidation to the driver.

In the old days, especially in the countryside, the family auto seldom had a garage, but sat under a nice shade tree. Usually the birds and chickens also liked the shade and found the car a great roosting place; but the family jalopy was shined up and decorated for every type of parade. The political parades were very popular in the 20's and it was great to cover and drape the family car with crepe paper and red, white and blue bunting -- those big wooden spoke wheels included. There would be signs, license plate attachments and also the old spare tire, with its prominent spot at the rear of the car and its oilcloth cover transformed into a travelling political billboard for your favorite candidate.

You will note from the four pages of photos of license plate attachments which follow, that 1924 was the first year in which they were in general use. 1928 was a very big year for them and their popularity continued through 1940; the curtailment of metal during World War II found the ingenious American looking for a substitute and the bumper stickers (strips) replaced the metal attachments. There were some experiments with fiberboard, paper-mache and plastic, but most of the current items are metal.

The items pictured include several radiator attachments as well as license plate attachments and were chosen to show the large variety of styles and variations used. They were chosen from the 160 attachments in the Elmer Piercy Collection.



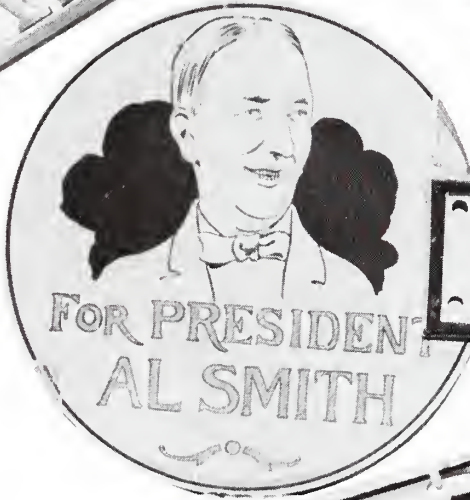
Coolidge

VOTE FOR DAVIS

VOTE FOR COOLIDGE

AL SMITH

AL SMITH



BOOST
AL SMITH
FOR PRESIDENT

OUR CHOICE
HOOVER & CURTIS

PRESS ON WITH
HOOVER

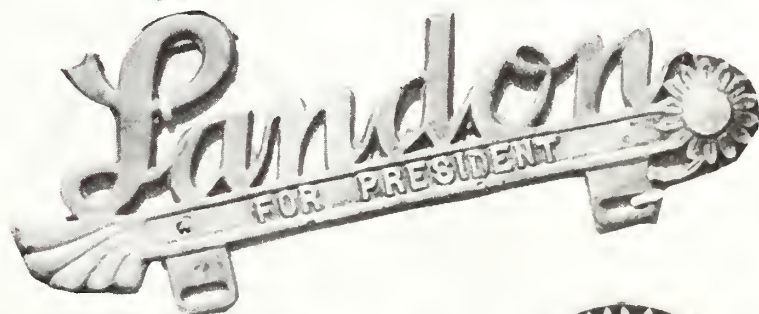
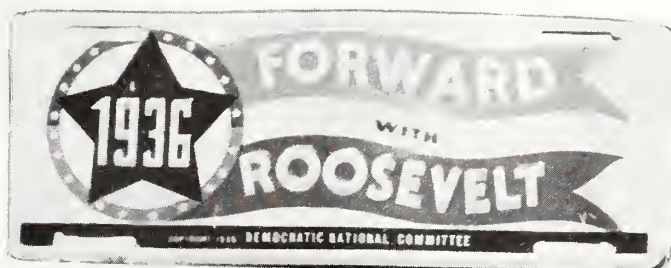
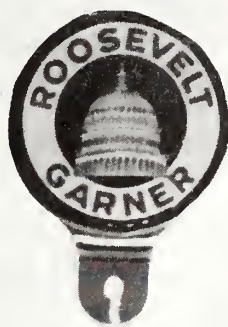
HOOVER FOR PRESIDENT

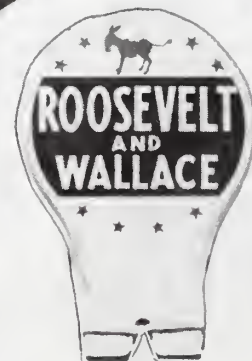
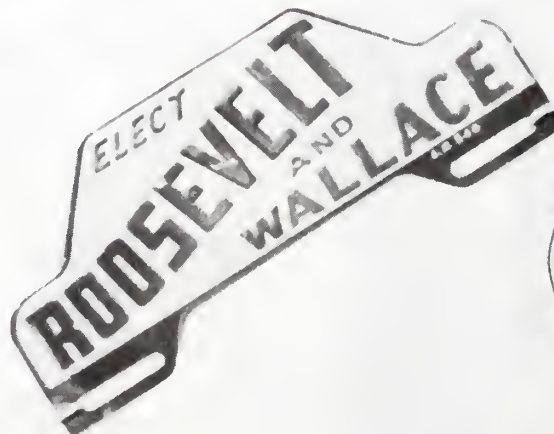
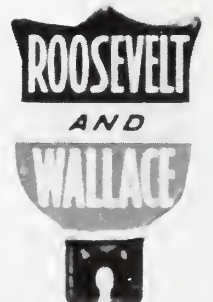
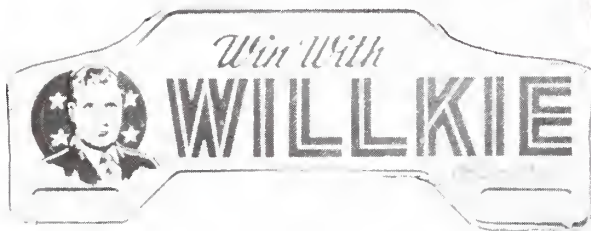
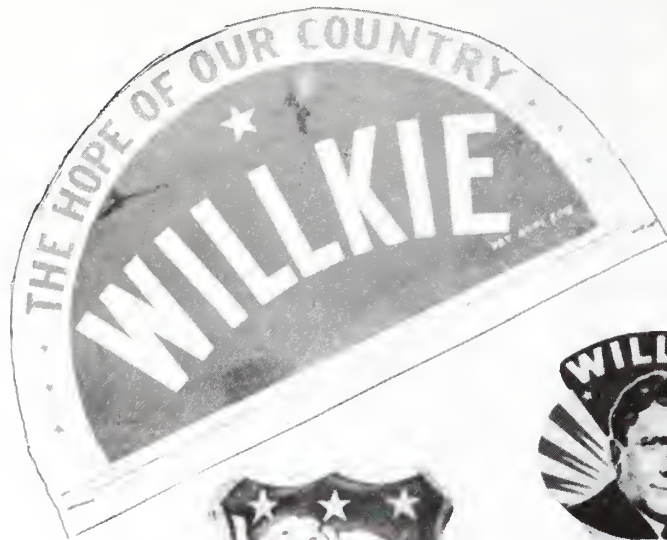
WHO BUT HOOVER

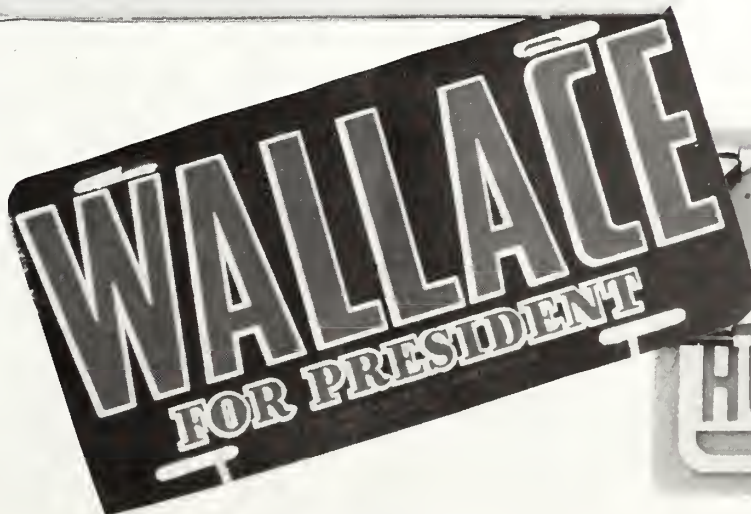
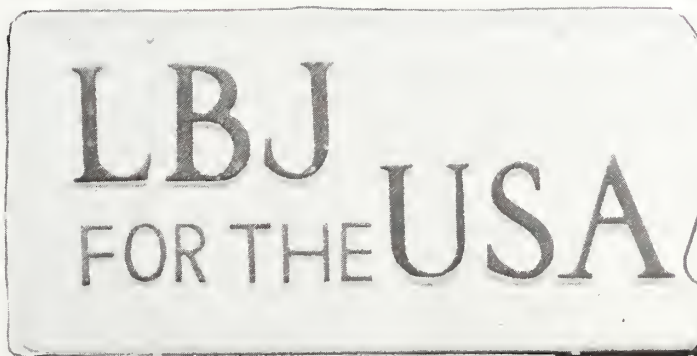
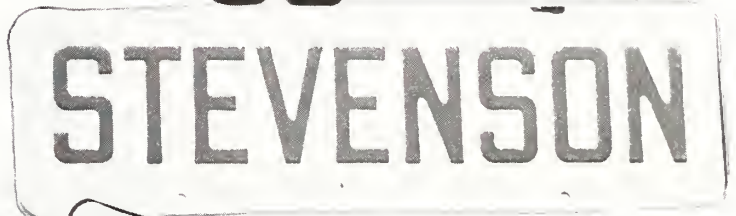
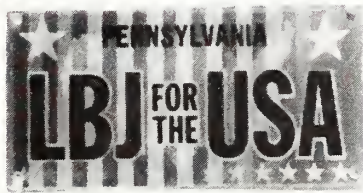
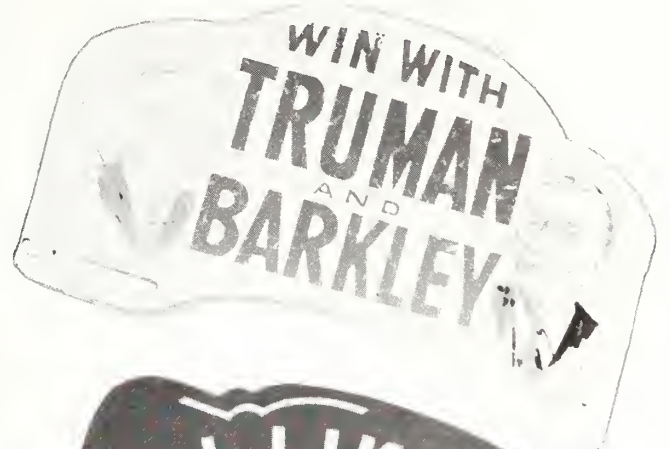
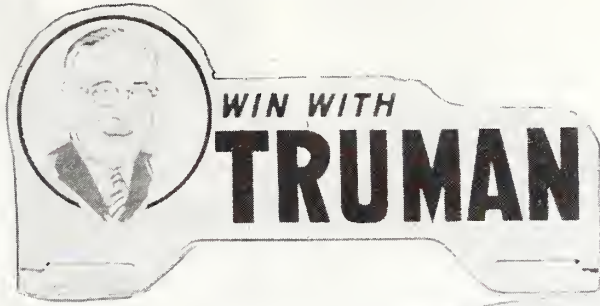
HOOVER



HOOVER
FOR
PRESIDENT







ROOSEVELT AND LA FOLLETTE -- THE INCOMPATIBLE PROGRESSIVES

By David L. Costaldi, APIC #1183

Theodore Roosevelt and Robert M. La Follette were the two great Republican progressives who headed major third party movements under the Progressive Party banner. Consequently, the Roosevelt-La Follette jugate pictured at the right is frequently attributed to the 1912 Progressive campaign, but this conjecture is highly unlikely since relations between T.R. and "Fighting Bob" were extremely strained by 1912.



It is far more likely that the jugate was used in the 1904 campaign when Governor La Follette was fighting perhaps his toughest state campaign. Wisconsin conservatives had bolted the party after La Follette's renomination, nominated their own "Republican" candidate for governor, and successfully contested La Follette's delegation to the national convention. It was not until October, 1904, that Wisconsin's Supreme Court ruled that Bob La Follette was the official Republican Party candidate. The Roosevelt-La Follette jugate was probably used after the court ruling by La Follette supporters to associate "Fighting Bob" with the highly popular national ticket.

In any event, the mutual animosity between Roosevelt and La Follette provides one of the most interesting sidelights in American political history. A casual observer would guess that La Follette was a staunch supporter of the 1912 Progressive ticket. After all, La Follette was the leading Republican progressive in Congress and led one of the most successful third party movements under the Progressive standard in 1924. Yet during the 1912 campaign in La Follette's Weekly he urged his followers to give no aid or comfort to Roosevelt's Progressive candidacy. After carrying numerous articles praising Woodrow Wilson, he finally advised his partisans to remain within the Republican Party.

The antagonism between T.R. and La Follette was both personal and philosophical. On the personal level, both men had good reason for disliking each other. Roosevelt properly felt that the withheld La Follette support was a direct attack on his candidacy. In a letter recounting his political battles, T.R. described Senator La Follette as "one of the very few men tho is distinctly worse than President Wilson."

La Follette, on the other hand, charged that T.R. had used him as a stalking horse in 1912. While the charge is probably untrue, it is easy to understand La Follette's bitterness at being cast aside. The progressive movement for the presidency in 1911-12 came to life around "Battle Bob." The Wisconsin senator started an early campaign for the Republican nomination and was endorsed by a conference of 300 progressives from 30 states in 1911. La Follette told close associates in 1911 that he expected T.R. to take over the movement after he lined up the progressive strength and built an organization. As Roosevelt's avowed non-candidacy of 1911 turned into a 1912 struggle for the Republican nomination, La Follette's enmity grew. When his own nomination received convention votes from only two states, one can easily comprehend a crushed La Follette's refusal to follow exuberant Republican progressives in establishing a third party movement based on an almost messianic zeal for Roosevelt.

While bruised egos may partly explain their differences, the two great Progressive leaders were much farther apart philosophically than one might imagine. Shortly before the 1908 convention, President Roosevelt wrote to a friend that he hoped the party platform would be "as free from reactionary policy as from the La Follette type of fool radicalism." And La Follette was not praising Roosevelt's devotion to progressive principles when he wrote in his syndicated Autobiography (1911-13) that "Roosevelt is the keenest and ablest living interpreter of what I would call the superficial sentiment of a given time and he is spontaneous in his response to it."

One of the foremost progressive issues of the early 1900's involved the powerful railroad industry, which progressives felt took advantage of the common man and the small entrepreneur. La Follette and other progressive senators had worked out an equitable method for setting railway rates based on a scientific method of valuing railroad

properties. "Fighting Bob" was angered when T. R. supported compromise legislation in 1906 rather than fighting for a more equitable, intellectually sounder method even if it took another Congressional session to enact legislation. Roosevelt, the less idealistic but more practical politician of the two, much preferred compromise to nothing.

Another of the great foes of progressivism was the trust or monopoly, a powerful economic entity which progressives felt deprived the common man of social and industrial justice. Even though Roosevelt gained much of his early progressive reputation from his trust-busting activities, he believed in huge combinations as part of the modern trend. For Roosevelt there were "good trusts," such as the (U.S.) Steel Corporation, and such "depraved and lawless" monopolies as the Rockefeller (Standard Oil) oil trust.

La Follette, on the other hand, held that all large mergers were both inefficient and costly to the consumer. He disdained the great figures of Wall Street as corrupt men wielding mighty economic power to deny justice to the working man, the farmer, and other small entrepreneurs. While Roosevelt compromised with conservative congressmen allied to the large corporations, La Follette refused to have any dealings with them.

In the formation of the Progressive Party in 1912, Roosevelt was truer to his own pragmatic principles than to progressive philosophy. He knew that his slim chances of winning the election depended on his obtaining the same strong financial support that had carried him to victory in 1904. Thus he agreed to his independent candidacy only after obtaining assurances of complete support from George W. Perkins, whom he installed as chairman of the Progressive Party. Perkins had the unlikely progressive credentials of a partnership in J. P. Morgan & Company, Wall Street's most noted trust-building firm, and directorships in several of the larger trusts. True to his own background, Perkins prevented the party's platform from taking a position on several of the major progressive issues of the day, including the trust issue. La Follette could never support a party so compromised in its progressive principles.

Had Roosevelt lived to 1924 he would have undoubtedly returned the compliment by denouncing the Progressive Party of La Follette. Even with T.R. dead, the bitter feelings between the two men were not a forgotten issue. During the 1924 campaign 53 of Roosevelt's 1912 followers castigated La Follette by publishing a declaration stating that his candidacy was "based on radicalism" and quoting Roosevelt's World War I statement that La Follette was "a most sinister enemy of democracy." Thus it was that the two great Progressive Party candidates of 1912 and 1924 stood on opposite sides of the same progressive fence.

APIC KEYNOTER

- Page 25 -

SUMMER & AUTUMN 1970

The Progressive Banner



WHEN THE PROGRESSIVES NEEDED LAFOLLETTE'S HELP



WHEN LAFOLLETTE NEEDED THE PROGRESSIVES' HELP

from the Toledo Weekly Blade.

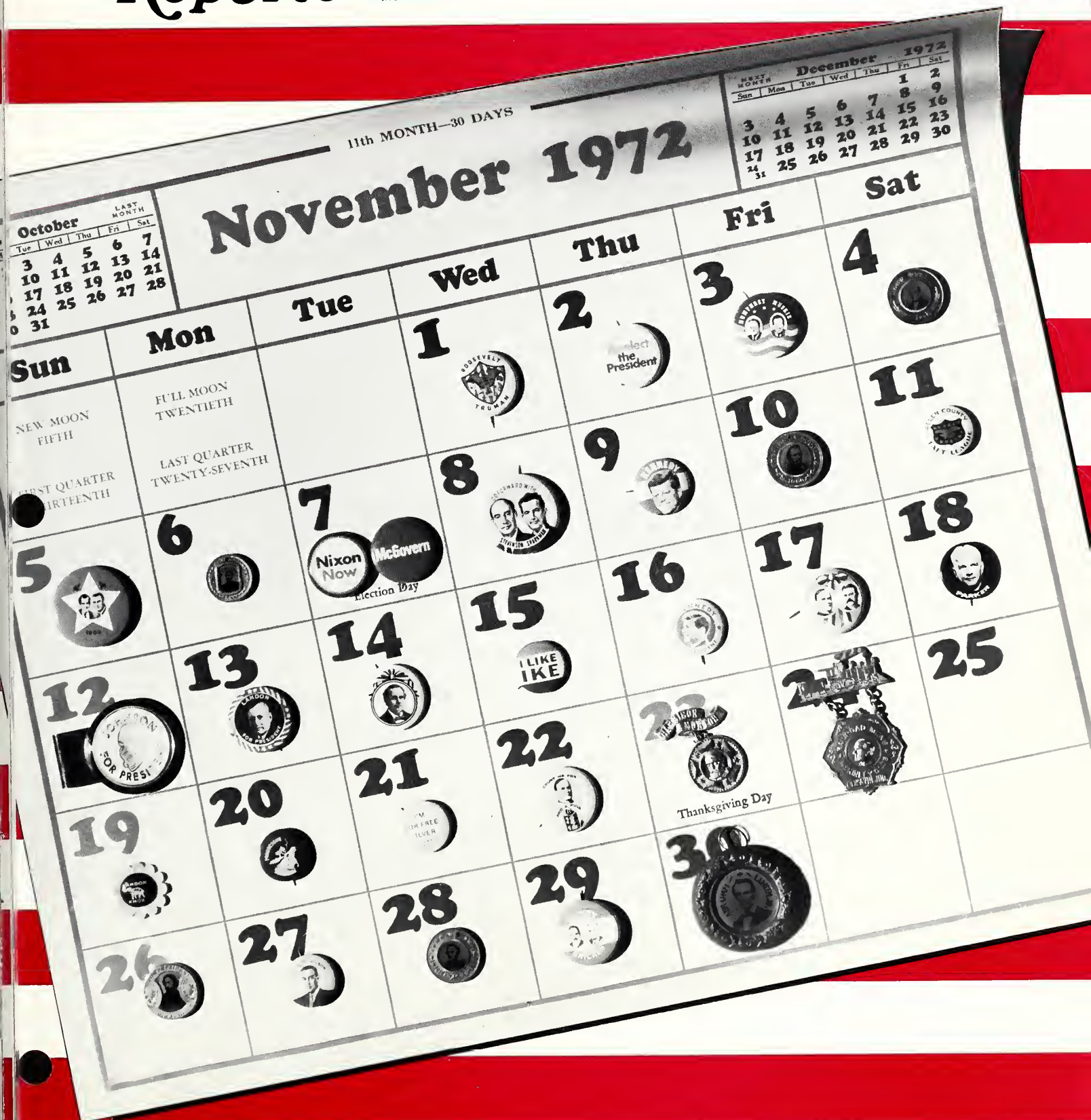
THE IMCOMPATIBLE PROGRESSIVES, (concluded)

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Reinsurance Reporter

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NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.



November 1972

11th MONTH—30 DAYS

December 1972						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October					
Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
3	4	5	6	7	
10	11	12	13	14	
17	18	19	20	21	
24	25	26	27	28	
31					

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
NEW MOON FIFTH	FULL MOON TWENTIETH		1 ROOSEVELT TRUMAN	2 elect the President	3 EVERETT RUBLE	4 JAMES M. HAYES
FIRST QUARTER THIRTEENTH	LAST QUARTER TWENTY-SEVENTH		8 ROOSEVELT TRUMAN	9 JAMES M. HAYES	10 JAMES M. HAYES	11 JAMES M. HAYES
5 STAR	6 JAMES M. HAYES	7 Nixon Now McGovern Election Day	15 I LIKE IKE	16 JAMES M. HAYES	17 JAMES M. HAYES	18 JAMES M. HAYES
12 FOR PRES	13 JAMES M. HAYES	14 JAMES M. HAYES	22 JAMES M. HAYES	23 JAMES M. HAYES	24 JAMES M. HAYES	25 JAMES M. HAYES
19 JAMES M. HAYES	20 JAMES M. HAYES	21 JAMES M. HAYES	29 JAMES M. HAYES	30 JAMES M. HAYES		
26 JAMES M. HAYES	27 JAMES M. HAYES	28 JAMES M. HAYES				



COVER ARTICLE

With the national presidential election approaching, there has been a natural increase in interest concerning politics. One facet of politics, however, which is seldom discussed is the hobby of collecting political campaign buttons. This point was brought to light recently by two Lincoln National exnumists (collectors of medals and tokens), Ken Hallenbeck and L.D. Beaver.

Both men have been avid collectors of coins and political buttons for many years and recently have been making the rounds of campaign headquarters adding the current candidates' lapel pins to their array of memorabilia. This month's cover is a display of campaign buttons from their combined collections, with four of the early vintage buttons contributed by the Lincoln National Museum.

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*Reinsurance
Reporter*

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A SHORT-LIVED CONFECTION

The Lincoln Doughnuts

by Donald Ackerman

If you peruse offerings of political Americana, you will occasionally come across the appellation "doughnut ferrottype." The item referred to is a campaign badge containing photographic portraits mounted in a raised circular frame. Although it was common practice to use a particular frame design for successive elections, sometimes spanning 20 years, the "doughnut" frame saw use only in 1860. They came in a variety of sizes and were issued for all four candidates. Contemporary advertisements describe them as "campaign medals... containing correct malainotype likenesses of all the candidates for president and vice president." The jobber's offering further describes them as "Double, silver mounted" ranging in price from \$.25 cents to \$.50 cents each; the bigger, the more expensive. "Double" meant that there was one photograph on each side. "Silver mounted" meant that the frames were silvered. They do not qualify as "jugates" (portraits of president and vice president on the same side); no one has ever bothered to invent a term that adequately describes this category of campaign item, so how about "double?" Seems appropriate. I don't know if I would refer to them as "medals" (1860 jargon) or as "buttons," as many collectors refer to them today. My choice would be "badge."

The largest doughnut produced, and the most valuable, is cataloged in Ed Sullivan's edited *American Political Badges and Medalets, 1789-1892* as DeWitt AL-1860-77, being 47mm. in diameter. The original vendors of these items described diameter in coinage terms, vis-a-vis "fifty dollar gold piece, twenty dollar gold piece, silver half-dollar, silver quarter." Contrary to DeWitt's description, the frame appears to be a silvered copper shell, not brass. Figure 1. is an example of DeWitt 77, and curious in that it was recycled for use in Lincoln's reelection effort four years later. The date "1864" is scratched overhead on both sides. AL-1860-77 has publicly traded hands four times in the last four years with better quality specimens going for between \$3,500 and \$5,000. These "frequent" appearances belie the fact that this is a rare and desirable item absent in most collections.

Figure 2. depicts AL-1860-80, 41mm. in diameter. The two largest sizes are always unholed, and originally had ring attachments at top. They were often looped with ribbon to be worn.

Figure 3. depicts AL-1860-83, 38mm. in diameter, and composed of solid white metal. The decoration is reminiscent of the work of the New York-based diesinker George H. Lovett, and indicates a connection between medallic and campaign badge production and design.

The frame on AL-1860-86 (not pictured) is most-often encountered in "red-composition" or gutta percha. Diameters are 30 and 25mm. AL-1860-87A (30mm.) is shown in Figure 4. It is probably the most common variety found. Figure 5. is similar to AL-1860-107 and is 25mm. across. AL-1860-111 (not pictured) is the smallest doughnut made at 23mm. These are wonderful finds if you come across them at a show — just be certain not to "dunk!"

From "The Rail Splitter" Vol. 1, No. 1 April 1995



**POLITICAL
ITEMS
WANTED**

Political, Historical, Advertising & Misc.
Pinback Buttons, Badges, Ribbons,
Banners and the Unusual Wanted

COLLECTOR PAYING TOP \$\$\$

CARY DEMONT

P.O. Box 16013
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(612) 922-1617

Finder's Fees Paid

Xerox Photocopy Helpful

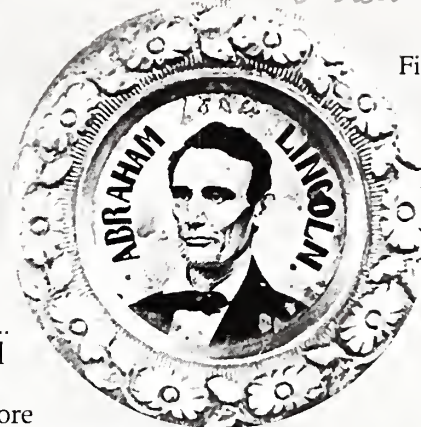


Fig. 1

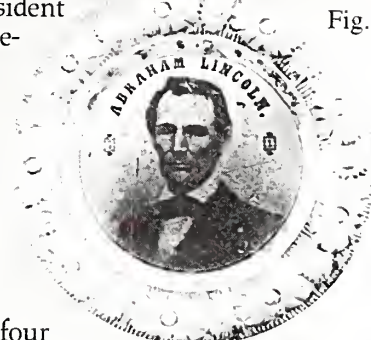


Fig. 2

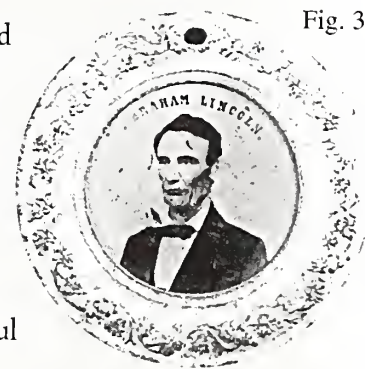


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

EARLY AMERICAN

ordered item # 555
political cartoon by
phillips today
11 Dec 82
M.C. 11/31

Literature

Ω

Medicine & Science

Ω

Thought, Education, Reform, & History

Ω

English & Continental Miscellany



M & S RARE BOOKS, INC.

WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Almost entirely dedicated to local memorial services for President Lincoln, featuring a lengthy sermon by Rev. Samuel C. Damon on the murder of Lincoln. News of the assassination reached Hawaii on May 8. A rare Lincoln item.

353. (LINCOLN.) HERNDON, WILLIAM H. Herndon's Lincoln. The True Story of a Great Life. The History and Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. 3 vols. Chicago, (1889). Orig. cloth. Very good set. \$125.00

First edition. M 1050. Howes H 440. 63 plates. "Based on Herndon's intimate knowledge, this will always be the most authoritative single source for Lincoln's pre-presidential period".

354. (LINCOLN.) Lincoln-Hamlin Ferrotypes Campaign Button, 15/16" in diameter, ferrotype portraits on each side, surrounded by brass imprinted "Abraham Lincoln 1860" and "Hannibal Hamlin 1860." Small hole in top of brass for attachment by pin. A few nicks in the surface of the Lincoln side, not touching portrait (beardless). \$200.00

Wearin, *Political Americana* (1967), p. 63, 80. The 1864 Lincoln-Johnson ferrotype campaign buttons were used in 1865 as mourning badges (with black ribbon attached), and are probably more common than these 1860 buttons.

355. (LINCOLN.) "A POLITICAL RACE." Folio broadside cartoon, 15" x 22", lithographed & signed by the artist in the stone (illegible). N.p. [1860]. Rebacked, with marginal tears & folds, all of a minor nature. Very good. \$125.00

Shows a very tall Lincoln running past the other three candidates, in the last turn for the White House, while a large crowd cheers. Bell, in the rear says, "Bless my soul—I give up." Breckinridge, running third, declares, "That long legged Abolitionist is getting a head of us after all." A very small Douglas ruminates, "I never ran so in my life." Cf. Shaw, *Abraham Lincoln, His Path to the Presidency*, I, 15, where this cartoon is reproduced.

356. (LINCOLN.) Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question. A Tract issued by the Illinois Republican State Central Committee. [Caption title.] [N.p. 1860.] 1st ed. 8vo. 16 pp. Removed, two tiny stab holes in gutter margin. \$100.00

Rare. NUC locates only the copy in the rare book collection of the Library of Congress. Not in Monaghan. Issued in conjunction with the presidential campaign of 1860.

357. (LINCOLN.) Portraits and Sketches of the Lives of All the Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, for 1860. comprising [!] eight portraits on steel, facts in the life of each, the four platforms, the Cincinnati platform . . . N.Y.: J. C. Buttre, 1860. 1st ed. 8vo. 32 pp., plus two leaves of ads. Orig. printed wraps (no separate title page); loose and chipped. \$100.00

Monaghan 74. Wessen (Campaign Lives) 16: "On June 8, 1860, Buttra had the effrontery to advertise this book in the New York Tribune as 'now on sale at

all news stands,' although several of the candidates had not then been nominated. This beautiful pamphlet was issued late in July." Scarce.

358. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Tribune Tracts—No. 4. National Politics. Speech of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered at the Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. [Caption title.] [N.Y., 1860.] 1st ed. 8vo. 14, [2] pp., printed in dble. columns. Self-wraps, removed. \$75.00

Monaghan 50. "His [Lincoln's] address at [the] Cooper Institute . . . was essential to his nomination for the Presidency. Without the favorable impression that he created on that occasion, it is unlikely that his aspirations would have been taken seriously. And of major importance . . . were the thousands of pamphlet copies of his speech distributed . . ." —Paul M. Angle, "Four Lincoln Firsts" in *Papers of the BSA*, Vol. 36 (1st quarter). Angle concludes that this issue is the first of many printings of this important speech.

359. (LINCOLN.) TUMBLETY, DR. FRANCIS. A Few Passages in the Life of Dr. Francis Tumblety, the Indian Herb Doctor, including his Experience in the Old Capitol Prison, to which he was consigned, with a Wanton Disregard to Justice and Liberty. By Order of Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War. Also Journalistic and Documentary Vindication of His Name and Fame, and Professional Testimonials respectfully inscribed to the American Public. Cincinnati: Published by the Author, 1866. 1st ed. 12mo. 82 pp. Orig. pink, pictorial wrappers (one short tear); about fine. \$85.00

Howes T 413. Tumblety was imprisoned briefly for alleged complicity in the assassination of Lincoln and the "yellow fever plot." Pages 53-73 are given over to testimonials of Tumblety's curative powers.

360. (LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.) JOHNSON, ANDREW. Proclamation by the President! [Caption title.] [Washington, May 2, 1865.] Broadside, 7 3/4" x 5". Light, marginal stain, else fine. Small blindstamp in lower margin. \$175.00

Not in Monaghan. Pres. Johnson offers a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and \$25,000 each for Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, G. N. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, and W. C. Cleary, for having "incited, concocted, and procured" the "atrocious murder of the late President."

361. (LINCOLNIANA.) (MOURNING TRAIN SCHEDULE.) Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R.R. Special Time Schedule for the Training Conveying the Remains of Abraham Lincoln, Late President of the U.S., and Escort, from Washington, D.C., to Springfield, Ill. Cleveland to Columbus, Saturday, April 29th, 1865. [Then follows the schedule from Cleveland to Columbus, with 22 points along the way, with time expected to pass, all between midnight and 7:00 A.M.]



3

A. ARMER



FRAMED WITHIN FIVE-POINTED STAR, THIS BUT-
TON WAS WORN AT LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

Pep. Magazine 8.17-



Reproduction of a Lincoln and Hamlin campaign button, enlarged about four times the size of the original. Encircled in a tiny brass frame are tintypes of the two candidates, one on each side. The button, which bears the date 1860, is the treasured property of Herman W. Boers, of Detroit.



LINCOLN BUTTON The tintype in the button is a portrait of Lincoln, supposed to have been taken in 1860, after his election. From a photograph copyrighted 1924 by Robert B. Killgore.

King 148

not in Founders' collection



The impact that Abraham Lincoln, once a Hoosier farm boy, had on Indiana and its history is shown in the many mementos of his life treasured in the state as family heirlooms. Here Mrs. Frank Poland, 75 N. Warman Ave., shows a Lincoln medal of the 1860 Presidential campaign to her two grandsons, David and

Bill Gross. The medal (inset) is made of brass and contains a daguerrotype portrait of the rail splitter. It was owned by Mrs. Poland's father, Capt. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, a pioneer of Howard County and close friend of Governor Oliver P. Morton and President Benjamin Harrison.—The News Photo, William Myers.

and news 2-11-50

